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Beilin: US diplomacy offers only hope for Syrian deal

LONDON (AP) — US diplomacy offers the lone hope for a peace deal between Israel and Syria, an Israeli official said Friday, on the eve of Secretary of State Warren Christopher's trip to the Middle East.

"I believe it is the only way to make peace with Syria," Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin told journalists during a visit to London.

"There is a huge distrust on both sides," Beilin said. "We don't know the Syrians. They don't know us."

Christopher was due to arrive in Damascus yesterday for an open-ended shuttle diplomacy between the two countries.

Syria, meanwhile, has urged the United States to put pressure on Israel to accept full withdrawal from the Golan Heights.

It renewed its rejection of partial deals and said only a comprehensive settlement based on UN resolutions and the land for peace principle could bring peace to the region.

The official daily *al-Thawra* said Christopher could break a deadlock in the Syrian-Israeli talks if he pressured Israel to accept withdrawal.

"Washington should play the role of full broker and honest mediator and force Israel to accept full withdrawal from the Golan, and the rest of the Arab lands, to guarantee success for Christopher's tour," the newspaper said.

Christopher visited both countries earlier this month and conveyed peace proposals offered by Syria and Israel.

Clinton to nominate Jewish judge for Supreme Court

EMILY TORGAN
NEW YORK

AFTER five weeks of pondering his choice, President Clinton announced Friday he would nominate Federal Appeals Court Judge Stephen Breyer to the Supreme Court. Breyer, 55, is a Jewish Bostonian who has caused little controversy and gained much admiration for his legal scholarship and moderate-to-liberal viewpoints.

Tagged a "safe choice" by American journalists, Breyer has been endorsed by Senators as diverse as Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), a renowned liberal, Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), a staunch conservative and Bob Dole (R-Kansas), Senate minority leader.

Due to his bipartisan backing, Breyer is almost assured of gaining confirmation by the Senate as the country's 108 Supreme Court Justice. He will replace Justice Harry Blackmun, who announced his retirement in April.

Stephen Breyer was born August 15, 1938 in San Francisco. He graduated with highest honors from Stanford University in 1959, and two years later earned a BA degree from Magdalen College at Oxford, where he studied philosophy, politics and economics as a Marshall Scholar.

After graduating magna cum laude in 1964 from Harvard Law School, Breyer clerked for Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg.

Former president Jimmy Carter nominated Breyer to the Federal Appeals Court in 1980, where he became chief judge in 1990. "During the 1970s, he served as an assistant Watergate prosecutor."

Breyer is married to the former Joanna Hare, and has two daughters and a son.

Though Breyer is widely lauded for his ferocious intelligence, Morton Horowitz, a legal historian and former faculty colleague at Harvard Law School, told *The New York Times* Breyer had little in common with Louis Brandeis, Benjamin Cardozo and Felix Frankfurter, other Jews who have served on the nation's high court.

"The words 'social justice' would embarrass him," Horowitz said.

IDF leaves Jabalya in surprise move

JON IMMANUEL

THE IDF pulled out of Gaza's sprawling Jabalya refugee camp early yesterday morning in a sudden move meant to avoid attacks by local gunmen eager to turn the withdrawal into a bloodbath.

The surprise withdrawal contrasted with the army's orderly, ceremonial departure from Jericho on Friday.

The simultaneous evacuation of Jabalya's military compound, Border Police post and civil administration building at 2 a.m. meant that the camp, with its population of 65,000, went from Israeli to Palestinian rule in a matter of minutes.

Jabalya, where the intifada began on December 9, 1987, had been scheduled for evacuation tomorrow or Tuesday. Gaza commander Brig.-Gen. Doron Almog said he considered the flawless transfer of power a major accomplishment.

Explaining the move, a senior military source in Gaza said: "We evaluated the situation, as in every operation, and we realized that in Jabalya it would take only a few hotheads to ignite the entire camp."

Camp residents said they were astonished to wake up and find the Israelis had left.

Ihsan Ahmed, who owns a pharmacy close to the military guard tower, said he arrived at his



Palestinian police pray after passing through the Israeli checkpoint near Jericho on Friday.

(Brian Hendler)

shop at 7 a.m. to find that the Palestinian flag was fluttering from the top of the tower and

there was no guard inside. "It was a very good feeling. Everybody came out and celebrated."

The shabiba, of course, fired in the air," he said. Israel TV reported that the Pal-

estian Police, who entered the camp as the IDF moved out in jeeps, had not been informed be-

forehand that they were actually going to take over. In previous evacuations, the green bereted security troops were first introduced to the area they were to take charge of.

According to Gaza military sources, 12 of 25 military posts have now been evacuated. What remains in Israeli hands includes most of Gaza City, some of the central Gaza refugee camps and areas north of Gaza City, except for Jabalya.

The evacuation is to continue today, but military sources said they would not announce where until later.

Wishing him "all the best," OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Ilan Biran handed over Jericho to Gen. Haj Ismail, commander of the Iraqi-based Aksar Brigade of the Palestine Liberation Army, on Friday at 1:30 p.m.

About 400 troops were met at the Allenby Bridge and hundreds clogged the streets as the troops came into town. The police station was handed over much earlier, at 5:45 a.m., to avoid generating excitement over the building that has been the main symbol of Israel's presence in Jericho.

About 1,800 Palestinian policemen are now in Jericho and Gaza according to Army Radio, while another 300 soldiers of the Ein Jalout Brigade left Cairo en route for the Allenby Bridge and Gaza yesterday. Altogether, 7,000 Palestinian Police are still expected to arrive from abroad.

(Continued on Page 2)

Encountering the new Planet Palestine

JON IMMANUEL

THOSE who might now consider Jericho foreign territory had plenty of reasons to do so on Friday. Entrance to the town was for non-Israelis only, and near Vered Jericho a sign said: "Prepare documents for inspection."

From Jerusalem there were four IDF roadblocks, and anyone who gave an unsatisfactory answer

when questioned at any one of them was turned back.

It was a heart-stopping experience, but a fitting introduction to the change that has taken place since the signing of the Cairo accord. By the time I got through the last barrier to a town I have visited many times, I was ready to encounter the new Planet Palestine.

In Jericho, a police guard, with a Kalashnikov on his shoulder and the Palestinian eagle on his beret, stood outside the department of public works vacated by the civil administration that morning. The Hebrew sign on the gate had been covered by a Palestinian flag.

In the town center, the police station flew the Palestinian flag and by the time I left Hanan camp, the local civil administration and military headquarters, the place had changed hands and its name. It is now called the Aksar camp after the Iraqi-based

brigade of the Palestine Liberation Army which mans it.

The machinery of change was already working almost without a hitch. Just out of town, a joint Israeli-Palestinian patrol stopped by the roadside. The patrols are to ride up and down the 12 km. road from Vered Jericho to al-Ouja.

The OC Central Command had warned of misunderstandings. This one he had not anticipated. Haj Jamil, the commander of the six-man PLO patrol, offered a shawarma in a pita to the Israeli commander, who politely ex-

plained in Arabic he could not eat it because he was religious.

"We are going to be living together here and in the West Bank for a long time. This is just the first step," Haj Jamil said. He was born in Jaffa, but many policemen younger than him said they were born in Cairo or Amman or Baghdad.

Up the road, a crowd of local people gathered outside the Shalom Al Yisrael Synagogue. Its doors were locked and Israelis are presently banned from entering it.

Capt. Lutfi Hassan commanded six policemen at the site. "Jews can come and pray here whenever they want. There will be no re-

strictions. Our job is to keep relations good," he said confidently.

"It's a wonderful feeling, like victory, to see two nations together at peace," said Jericho resident Jamila Hazine, a computer programming student at the Open University in Jerusalem. "But I study in Jerusalem and I am worried that Israeli soldiers will not let me in."

This mixed feeling dominated conversations.

"It is natural that there should be Palestinian police here," said Hisham Wahidi, 22, a junior high school teacher. "But in Nablus, Jenin, Jerusalem the situation must change, peace step after peace step."

The Directors of the BIKUR CHOLIM HOSPITAL, JERUSALEM

welcome the guests from Israel and abroad who will participate in the dinner to take place at the Renaissance Hotel, Jerusalem on May 17, 1994 (7 Sivan 5754) at 7:30 p.m.

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Rabin forms team for coalition talks with Ramon

MICHAEL YUDELMAN and SARAH HONIG

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin has formed the team that will conduct the negotiations with the leaders of the Ramon-Meretz list to form a coalition in the Histadrut. The talks are due to begin after the Shavuot holiday.

Rabin, Labor Secretary-General Nissim Zivli, outgoing Histadrut Secretary-General Haim Haberfeld and other party leaders met on Friday and appointed an eight-person negotiating team, consisting of six members of Labor's Histadrut faction, including Haberfeld and Ofra Friedman, and two party members, Zivli and Zvi Aldorati.

Rabin reiterated at the meeting that Labor will make a coalition with Ramon and not with the Likud, and that the handing over of power will take place speedily and smoothly.

However, Haberfeld stated yesterday that the election results, giving Labor and the Likud together slightly more than 50%, would enable Labor to form a coalition with the Likud, or even a preventive bloc "which will enable us to protect the Histadrut from Ramon's destructive plans, should the negotiations with Ramon fail."

Ramon countered that he, too,

could form a coalition with the Likud.

Zivli said that in the course of the negotiations, "Labor would reject any attempt to disqualify anyone on a personal basis. Such a demand will close off any possibility to continue the talks."

Zivli was referring to Ramon's statements to the effect that he was willing to form a coalition with Labor, as long as Haberfeld is removed from its Histadrut faction.

"If he [Ramon] wants a coalition, he will have to talk to me," Haberfeld asserted.

Speaking at a Histadrut executive meeting on Thursday, Haberfeld denied reports of he might resign - perhaps in exchange for a ministerial job or an ambassador's appointment - and noted that he has no intention of vacating his place until the Histadrut convention, which may be convened no sooner than August.

In an attempt to pacify Ramon, the Labor Party leaders also agreed to adopt the compromise on the national health insurance bill, proposed by Finance Minister Avraham Shohat, that the party had rejected in January.

Under Shohat's compromise, the National Insurance Institute and not the health funds would

collect the health insurance tax, but it would include an increment for "culture and welfare," that would be spent for such activities by health fund members. Kipat Holim Clalit would still be permitted to refuse membership to those who don't join the Histadrut.

This compromise was rejected by Ramon at the time. It is clear that Ramon will not enter into a coalition with Labor unless it promises to support his original health bill, which severed the forced link between membership in the Histadrut and Clalit.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid, who played a key role in Ramon's decision to run against Haberfeld and who engineered the joint list with Meretz, said, "the time for a compromise is entirely over now. This is just not in the cards now. Labor should realize that a patch-up job, which may have worked at another phase of the episode and which Labor then rejected, will be totally unacceptable now after all that has happened. The hands of the clock cannot be magically moved back."

Labor ministers are to meet this morning in what was described as an "emergency session," to discuss the issue of the health insurance bill.

Ramon, Communists to begin coalition negotiations

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

RAM, the Ramon-Meretz-Shas list, and the Joint Jewish-Arab List have agreed to open negotiations over the JL's entering the Histadrut coalition tomorrow night, after Shavuot.

This is the first time in the Histadrut's 73-year history that the Communist Party will take part in the Histadrut's Executive.

Ramon is offering the JL a seat on the Histadrut's Executive Bureau for Binyamin Gonen, who heads his party's list, as well as a senior portfolio in the trade union section, such as acting section chairman or something similar.

JL spokesman Adam Keller said that the JL will not enter the coalition merely for positions and goodies.

It will insist on substantial issues such as enforcing the minimum wage law, raising the COL from 40 percent to 100 percent, eliminating the discrimination against women and Arabs, and other principles which the list promised its voters.

According to the latest figures published yesterday by the Central Elections Committee, with 93.4 percent of the votes counted, the Ramon list received 46.09 percent and the JL 3.78%.

Their combined 49.87% is just under the percentage required for a preventive bloc. Labor received 32.8% and Mahal 17.33%.

The final election results are only due later this month, after the elections in Yahud, scheduled for May 24.

Elections did not take place there because of the police operation in catching Uzi Meshulam and his supporters, which required closing off streets and prevented voters from reaching the polls.

ARRIVALS

For the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of Tel Aviv University: From the USA - Mrs. Ruth Shafir, Mr. Barry Deane, Mr. Jerry Oren. From Germany - Dr. Michael Pacanowski, Mr. Paul Pacanowski.

Court lets foreign press cover Jericho handover

LIAT COLLINS

MEDIA coverage of Friday's handover to the Palestinians in Jericho was only allowed after a successful petition to the High Court of Justice by the Foreign Press Association, which claimed its members were unable to work properly because the army was insisting they travel in groups, escorted by soldiers.

As a result, journalists carrying a foreign passport, a foreign press card, and who signed a waiver absolving the army of responsibility for their safety, were allowed to enter Jericho freely, according to FPA chairman Connie Mus.

Mus claimed that Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin had pushed to allow the journalists free access.

Local reporters, however, who had thought they would also benefit from the High Court ruling, were not permitted to enter the Jericho area, though several apparently found ways to get around the restrictions.

The FPA had petitioned against the declaration of Jericho as a closed military area, which threatened to keep them away from the scene of a major story. The association claimed the IDF was keeping them from covering "historic events" and violating the public's right to know.

OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Ilan Biran said he was concerned for the safety of the reporters and worried that any violence might escalate because of their presence.

"It's the first time the army seemed concerned about our health," Mus noted, wryly.

The FPA petitioned the High Court late Thursday night and discussions continued until the early hours of the morning. After a short recess, the court reconvened early Friday. Part of the hearing was conducted behind closed doors, when Biran presented Justice Aharon Barak with classified material.

Shavuot begins tonight

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE holiday of Shavuot, marking the giving of the Torah on Mount Sinai and the harvest of first fruits, will be ushered in tonight.

The holiday is traditionally marked by all-night study sessions at synagogues and yeshivot.

Thousands of people, many who stay up and learn Torah throughout the night, will stream to the Western Wall at the break of dawn tomorrow.

The custom of going to the Wall for sunrise services on Shavuot - this year at 5:35 a.m. tomorrow morning - was resumed 27 years ago, one week after the Six Day War and unification of Jerusalem.

A very busy wedding season begins immediately after Shavuot, since the holiday marks the end of the 49-day Omer period when - with the exception of the 33rd day of the Omer - Ashkenazim do not marry. The Sephardi custom is to permit weddings after Lag B'Omer.

Treasury takes first step toward privatization of El AL

JOSE ROSENFELD

IN preparation for El Al's privatization, the Treasury on Thursday chose an international aviation consulting group and a group of accounting and investment banking firms to advise the government on the sale and prepare an appraisal of the airline's acquisition value.

The consulting group is made up of Mercer, a US consulting firm, SDB and accountant Noah Sofer. Mercer specializes in aviation and has done appraisals for Trans World Airlines.

Eastern Airlines and US Air. The company also advises Air Canada and United Airlines.

The second group is made up of accounting firms Ernst & Young and Kost Levy & Forer, and British investment bank Barclays de Zoete Weed Ltd. Ernst & Young, an international accounting firm with much experience in appraising airlines, has appraised British Air-

ways, Sabena and Quantas, among others.

The two groups' proposals were chosen among 15 proposals the government received based on quality, experience and price.

The ministers of Finance and Transportation have agreed that the government will initially offer shares of the company for sale to the public here and abroad this year. The actual amounts and other details of the sale have yet to be decided.

Israel signs \$2 billion F-15I deal with US

ALON PINKAS

THE US and Israel on Thursday signed the authorization for the St. Louis, Missouri-based McDonnell Douglas to produce 21 F-15I Eagle fighter jets for the IAF.

The decision to purchase the F-15I, a version of the US air force's F-15E, was made last January, following a year-long evaluation process that included consideration of the Lockheed F-16ES, a jet tailor-designed for Israel. The IAF finally decided to purchase the all-weather, day/night, long-range F-

15I.

The deal, worth about \$2 billion, is expected to extend the life of the F-15 production program through 1999. McDonnell Douglas officials said 93 F-15's are on order until the end of the century. According to the deal, Israel will have the option of buying up to four more jets. Additionally, MD and Israel will design an off-set deal that will move the manufac-

turing of some of the plane's components to Israel.

The first planes will be delivered by 1997. Until then, the air force is expected to upgrade older F-16 jets, to be acquired at low prices from US air force stockpiles.

A different version of the F-15E will be sold to Saudi Arabia by McDonnell Douglas. The planes designated for both countries will emerge from the same assembly line in St. Louis, Missouri.

New police appointments

BILL HUTMAN

POLICE have announced five appointments to replace officers who left the force along with former Inspector-General Rafi Peled.

On Friday, Police Minister Moshe Shahal met with newly installed Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz to finalize the new appointments.

(Continued from Page 1)
The Jericho police faced their first serious law-and-order issue Friday, after an officer allowed a six-year-old to play with his rifle with the ammunition clip inside. The boy fired, killing his 13-year-old brother and wounding two others. Amar Shawa was buried yesterday.

Although the family said they wanted to pardon the negligent policeman's "mistake," Ismail said: "Law and order will be implemented despite appeals by the family to pardon the officer." AP quoted Ismail as saying during the funeral.

"We must prove to the Israelis that we can take care of our affairs," said Saeb Erekat, a Jericho resident who agreed last week to join the 24-member Autonomy Council in Gaza and Jericho.

Meanwhile, the 15-name list issued Thursday by Nabil Sha'ath,

The police spokesman said Deputy Commander Shlomo Turge-man was named deputy police chief of Tel Aviv. Deputy Commander Ze'ev Even-Hen deputy Central District police chief, and Deputy Commander Yehuda Bahar to assistant operations department head.

JABALYA

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's close adviser, underwent changes. Three names were added, including Sari Nusseibeh, Yasser Abed-Rabbo, and Munib Masri.

Hanan Ashrawi told *The Jerusalem Post* she would not join the authority because "I have a prior commitment to the Palestinian Independent Commission for Human Rights," which she said is to be "the watchdog of the authority."

Meanwhile, Arab opponents of the peace process flexed their muscles, as thousands of demonstrators attended a Hamas rally in Gaza City's Yarmouk Stadium on Friday, supporting the police but opposing the agreement. The rally later spilled into the streets.

Ibrahim Ghosheh, a Hamas spokesman, said yesterday his organization would help and not hin-

Two killed in weekend accidents

A WOMAN and a child were killed and another six people were moderately to seriously injured in a two-car crash at the Itkal junction on Friday night.

Police said they are still unsure how the head-on collision occurred.

der Palestinian police in self-rule areas as long as they did not interfere in operations against Israel.

In Tunis, Reuters reported that the European Union decided to establish an office in Jericho in order to help implement the PLO-Israel peace deal.

Yesterday, the US gave \$5 million to the PLO in Cairo to ease the organization's acute cash shortage, as it seeks ways to pay for the police force. A US statement said it "hopes that its contribution will encourage other donors," Reuters reported.

US Secretary of State Warren Christopher is expected to visit Palestinian-ruled Jericho on Tuesday during a Middle East tour, Erekat told Reuters.

Itim reported seven members of Kach tried to reach the Shalom Al Yisrael synagogue in Jericho yesterday but were apprehended by a joint Israeli-Palestinian patrol.



Eli Dayan (left), head of the delegation to the talks in Vienna, sits with his counterpart, Ahmed Tibi, at their meeting on Friday. (AP)

Delegates meet to discuss speeding up final settlement

VIENNA (AP) - Israeli and PLO delegates met Friday in Vienna and discussed speeding up the peace process, debating thorny issues like the status of eastern Jerusalem, dismantling settlements and the return of Palestinian refugees.

The framework for peace worked out last year in Oslo allows discussion of these topics to be put off for another two years and interim Palestinian autonomy to last five years.

But leading politicians from Labor said they now agreed with their PLO counterparts that the timetable was too slow.

"We think that for the sake of success... a five-year interim is a long period of time," said Ahmed

Tibi, a close aide to PLO chairman Yasser Arafat and head of the Palestinian delegation here. "We should start immediately to deal with and discuss these disputed issues."

His Israeli counterpart, Eli Dayan, said: "I agree. It will not be wise to delay."

He said the sides should "use the momentum" created by this week's transfer of power in the Gaza Strip and Jericho area from Israel to Palestinians to advance the process further.

Dayan said the delegations here discussed eastern Jerusalem as well as the return of Palestinian refugees.

Tibi said they also agreed that two isolated and sparsely populat-

ed Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip, Netzarim and Kfar Darom, "should be removed as soon as possible, even now."

Dayan's delegation included Avigdor Kahalani and Shimon Shamir, a former Israeli ambassador to Egypt.

Tibi suggested the Israeli government should tell its citizens that autonomy will develop into a full-fledged Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip and West Bank along-side Israel.

But Dayan stressed the need for practical steps to alleviate poverty and unemployment in Palestinian areas, urging Europe, Japan and the United States to invest there. Tibi said Arab states should also create a Palestinian infrastructure.

US Congress to monitor compliance with DOP

HILLEL KUTTNER
WASHINGTON

MEMBERS of both houses of the US Congress have announced they are forming oversight committees to record Israeli and PLO compliance with last September's accord.

A bipartisan House of Representatives committee established last week, the Peace Accord Monitoring Group, will work to ensure the PLO observes its pledge to both refrain from and condemn terrorism. The group is being chaired by New York Democrat Elliot Engel and New Jersey Republican James Saxton.

"We have grave concerns about the fact that Yasser Arafat, at this point, has not lived up to the commitments expected of him," Bill McCollum, a Florida Republican, said at a Capitol Hill press conference announcing the organization's formation.

The House group, which includes Republican whip Newt Gingrich, is worried the US's five-year, \$500 million grant to the Palestinian autonomy body will flow regardless of PLO compliance.

"Every 180 days [the group] will scrutinize the reports to the president, assuring that US law is adhered to because taxpayers' dollars are spent," Engel said.

Under the terms of the recently passed State Department Authorization Bill, the administration must report to Congress on PLO compliance with its commitments to Israel.

But some in Congress doubt that the State Department will accurately evaluate the PLO's behavior, and for that reason decided to establish the new group, Engel said.

Since the signing ceremony September 13, Fatah members have been linked to 33 terrorist acts, resulting in the deaths of 14 Israelis and the wounding of 42, Saxton said.

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We mourn the untimely passing of

EMIL (Eliyahu Mordechai Moshe) LEUCHTER ז"ל

beloved son, husband, father, teacher, friend and musician.

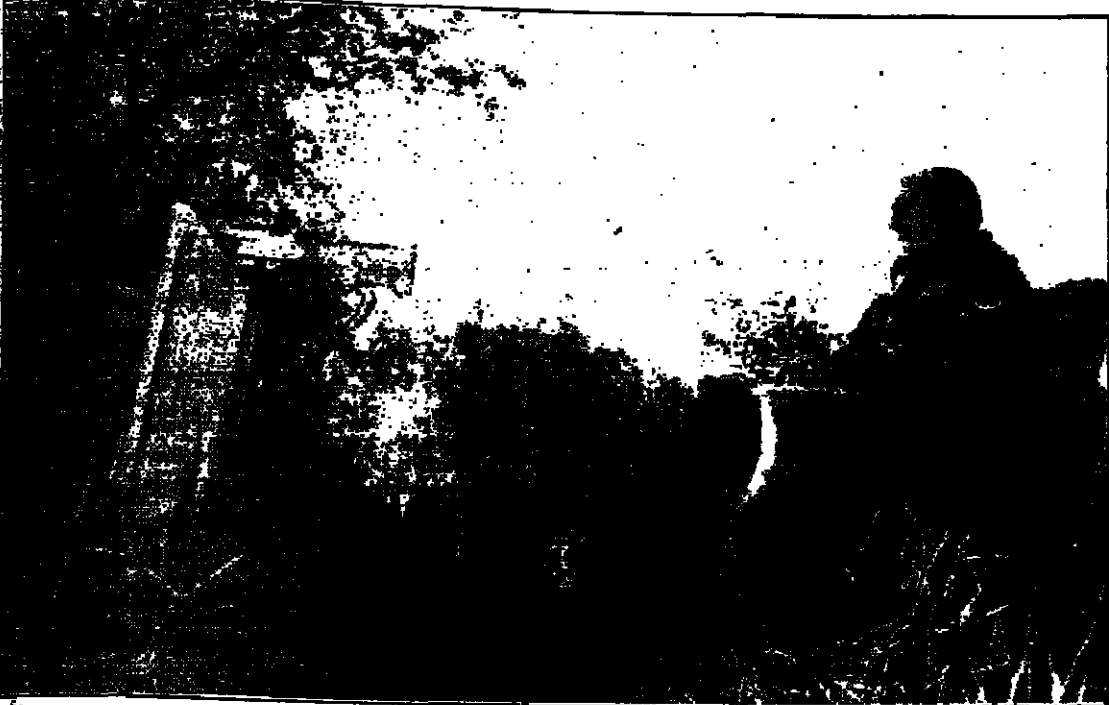
His family and friends

With deep sorrow we announce the untimely death of our son and dear one

MICHAEL PEARL

The funeral will take place on Sunday, May 15, 1994 at 12:30 p.m. at the Sde Yehoshua (Neve David) Cemetery, Haifa. Entrance at Gate 1A.

Aliza and Leon Pearl



A Bosnian Serb soldier sits in his frontline armchair near Serb-held Brcko, north of Sarajevo, on Friday. UN observers confirmed that the Bosnian Muslim Army shelled the area last week. (AP)

Heavy fighting reported in northeastern Bosnia

SARAJEVO — UN officials yesterday reported heavy fighting in northeastern Bosnia, and the government army accused Serbs of the biggest violation yet of a 3-month-old cease-fire around Sarajevo.

UN peacekeepers withdrew from an observation post near Brcko, a village 60km northeast of Sarajevo, "for safety reasons" as fighting intensified, said UN spokesman Cmdr. Eric Chaperon.

He said Muslim-led government troops were pressing Bosnian Serb lines in the Olovo-Kladanj area, also northeast of Sarajevo, where both sides have built up forces recently. He said Serbs responded with artillery fire.

Olovo has been hotly contested in recent months. A Serb attempt to overrun it in January failed. Government forces would like to control more territory there to improve access to Tuzla in northeastern Bosnia, the largest government-held city outside of Sarajevo.

Meanwhile, a cease-fire that has kept Serb-besieged Sarajevo

mostly quiet since Feb. 10 showed more signs of fraying. Chaperon reported exchanges of small-arms and machine-gun fire Friday night northeast of the city's Kosovo Hospital.

Bosnian radio said Serbs had launched infantry attacks in the area in what army sources termed the biggest violation yet of the cease-fire.

Army officials said Bosnian Serbs also had fired rocket-propelled grenades and mortars. The United Nations could not confirm that report.

Chaperon said UN officials also were trying to determine who fired several bullets at the main UN building in Sarajevo. No injuries were reported.

The fighting and cease-fire violations did not bode well for efforts by Russian, American and European foreign ministers meeting in Geneva to urge Bosnia's warring parties back to the negotiating table.

There Bosnia's prime minister yesterday questioned the commitment of Western allies and Russia to enforce and guarantee their

first joint peace initiative for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Bosnian Serb leaders were meeting in their administrative headquarters in Pale, east of Sarajevo, to formulate a response.

Neither side immediately excluded coming back to the bargaining table for another effort to end the 2-year-old conflict that has left 200,000 people dead or missing. But it appeared the key issues — mainly the question of territory — would be as unmanageable as ever.

"What is the instrument of enforcement of any decision?" Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic said, speaking to reporters. "That is the key question."

"What is their commitment, what are they prepared to do?" he asked. Many other initiatives have failed for lack of commitment and enforcement from the international community, he said.

Silajdzic said he posed those questions to US Secretary of State Warren Christopher yesterday and was told the United States, its European allies and Russia were working on the question.

12 killed in Jo'burg township

No motive yet for worst post-poll violence

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Gunmen massacred 12 people in Johannesburg's volatile East Rand township of Tokoza, scene of past clashes between rival ANC and Inkatha factions, police said yesterday.

Police said there was no indication so far of a motive for the killing, the worst single incident of violence since South Africa elected its first black majority government, led by Nelson Mandela's ANC, at the end of April.

Police spokeswoman Captain Janine Smith said 10 youths were killed in a deserted house and two more bodies were found close to the home.

The bodies lay undisturbed for over 17 hours and were discovered during a routine patrol by soldiers of the newly-formed South African National Defense Force.

Troops meanwhile raided three hostels in the area and seized an assortment of weaponry including 13 AK-47 automatic assault rifles and two rocket launchers.

The hostels were residences of

Zulu migrant workers, traditional supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who has been appointed Minister of Home Affairs in the new government of national unity, led by the ANC.

Before news of the massacre broke, Buthelezi had urged supporters yesterday to make peace with political rivals to underpin democracy and development.

"Go out and break down the barriers that divide you from your political opponents," declared Buthelezi.

"Go out and spread the word of peace and reconciliation," he told over 2,000 spirited followers at a rally called to celebrate the election triumph of his Inkatha Freedom Party (IKP) in its KwaZulu-Natal stronghold.

It was one of only two regions out of nine denied President Nelson Mandela's African National Congress (ANC) in the country's first all-race polls.

Buthelezi said violence would scare off investors and retard de-

velopment in KwaZulu-Natal where Inkatha and ANC supporters have battled for over a decade.

More than 10,000 people have died and thousands have been left homeless in the turf war which tore communities apart.

"There can be no economic development in the region until we achieve peace. No businessman will want to invest in this region if his life is in danger. No investor will want to build factories if their factories are going to be burned down," Buthelezi said. "It is up to you to make peace."

He told youths in particular they would have to overcome hostility in black townships and rural areas.

"We will have to work at political reconciliation if we are to end up with a national will to make democracy work for the benefit of the people," Buthelezi added.

He said South Africa's new government faced a difficult task, adding that the politics of the dominant ANC partner differed in

many respects from Inkatha's.

"And yet, through this so-called government of national unity, we have to operate together jointly as a cabinet. It is not going to be easy," he warned. But he assured Mandela of his cooperation.

Buthelezi made it clear the IFP's election win in KwaZulu-Natal meant "the government of KwaZulu-Natal is an IFP government."

"The future of this region in relation to everything that has still to be settled can only be settled with the full agreement of the IFP and its leadership."

Buthelezi turned to his demand for a stronger federal system than the ANC is prepared to endorse, saying: "the struggle for freedom and federalism has just begun."

"Federalism will only allow us to be ruled by the leaders of our region and not by Pretoria. Under federalism our leader will be someone who lives in our region and who therefore understands our needs."

Psychoanalyst Erik Erikson dies at 91

BOSTON (AP) — Psychoanalyst Erik Erikson, whose theories of personality development and adolescent "identity crisis" transformed the field of psychology and held particular appeal for the restless youth of the 1960s, has died. He was 91.

Erikson, a psychoanalyst who wrote a Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of Mohandas Gandhi and books on the lives of Jesus, Martin Luther and Albert Einstein, died of an infection at a nursing home in Harwich.

"Of his generation, along with Anna Freud, he was probably, for good reasons, the best-known psychoanalyst in the world. And the one who, in many ways, made the greatest impact on our culture as a whole," said Dr. Robert Wallerstein, retired head of the psychiatry department at the University of California, San Francisco.

The German-born Erikson was a disciple of Sigmund Freud but emphasized social relationships rather than sexual needs as the key to growing up, and developed a theory that life is divided into eight crucial stages.

Each stage, starting from infancy, has its own unique psychological struggles that shape personalities, he said. An "identity crisis" — a phrase he coined — usually occurs in the adolescent stage.

His 1950 book *Childhood and Society* drew instant recognition as the best and most thorough portrayal of human development at the time, and "fundamentally changed the field," Wallerstein said.

The work had a particular resonance in the 1960s, with its exploration of the adolescent experience and the "moratorium" during which adolescents "find" themselves.

"He was not identified in any way with the youth protests, but he was a revered figure among all the rebel youth," Wallerstein said.



Erik Erikson

(AP)

ings helped show the importance of child's play, the mother-infant relationship and dreams, Schlein said.

Erikson encouraged the psychoanalytic study of historical figures in such works as *Young Man Luther* (1958) and *Gandhi's Truth*, which won the Pulitzer and National Book Award in 1970.

He also wrote biographies of Jesus, Einstein, William James and Charles Darwin. Other works included *Identity: Youth and Crisis* (1968).

"As they used to say of Gandhi, he was a mahatma, a great soul, a very wise, very wide-ranging humanist and someone who really illuminated the stages of the life cycle from birth to death," said Diana Eck, a Harvard University professor and friend. "He walked into old age with a great deal of nobility and beauty."

Born in Frankfurt, Germany, Erikson taught in a Vienna school run by Anna Freud, Sigmund's daughter, for children of people who were in or interested in psychoanalysis.

Sigmund and Anna Freud decided Erikson would make a good psychoanalyst, and he accepted their offer to begin analysis with Anna Freud. He became one of the first child psychoanalysts.

He came to the United States in 1933 and taught at a half-dozen medical schools. He was a professor at the University of California, Berkeley and in 1960 joined the Harvard faculty, where he was a professor of human development and psychiatry.

While Freud studied weakness in humans, Schlein said, Erikson went beyond his one-time mentor and saw "the richness of the human potential."

Survivors include his wife, Joan, also an author; two sons; a daughter; and three grandchildren.

N. Yemen rejects truce offer

SANA (AP) — The north yesterday rejected a truce offer by the south and said southern leaders should be brought to trial for allegedly starting the civil war in this impoverished nation on the tip of the Arabian Peninsula.

The outright rejection appeared to end for the time being efforts to stop the conflict, which threatens to end the four-year union of the former North and South.

Battlefield reports continued to be confusing, with both sides saying they had each other on the run. The main battles appeared to be along the old north-south border.

A government official told the northern-controlled news agency SABA that the truce proposal was no more than an effort to "waste time and shield those criminals in the rebel secessionist gang."

"These elements must surrender for a fair trial or leave the country in order to spare the country further destruction and bloodshed," said the official, who was not identified by name.

Northern forces claimed new victories yesterday after southern leaders proposed the truce.

The northern leader, Lt. Gen. Ali Abdullah Saleh, seems determined to seize the southern capital, Aden, and restore the May 22, 1990, union by force.

The vow to put southern leaders on trial — foremost the southern leader, Ali Salem al-Baidh — only strengthened that impression.

Northern forces claimed yesterday their southward push was gaining strength after they overran the strategic town of Ad Dali, 130km north of Aden.

Military spokesman Capt. Hussein Aziz said in Sana'a, capital of the north and the united republic, on Friday that Saleh's troops were within sight of Aden.

Aziz said northern armored units had outflanked southern defenses and captured "Little Aden" across the harbor from the southern capital.

But the north has been boasting for a week that Aden was about to fall and it clearly has not.

The Soviet-trained southern forces claim they have repulsed the offensive.

Most claims are impossible to verify in a conflict where independent observers and foreign reporters have virtually no access to the front lines.

But reporters were escorted Friday from Sana'a to Ad Dali, which was evidently under northern control. The south had claimed it recaptured the town.

The southerners renewed their claim yesterday, saying the north held the town only for a day. A military communique on Sana'a radio said northern forces had advanced from Ad Dali to Musaymir, about 40km to the south.

France mediates in Rwanda

KIGALI (Reuters) — A former French government minister asked Rwanda's warring parties yesterday to allow civilians trapped in the capital to leave, the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) said.

Abdullah Kabila, executive director of UNAMIR, said former French international affairs minister Bernard Kouchner held talks with the government army yesterday, to allow some 360 people trapped in Kigali to leave.

They include 62 people stranded in the Mille Collines hotel which was blockaded by government troops soon after President Juvenal Habyarimana was killed when his plane was shot down on April 6.

"He is negotiating for a blanket cover so people trapped here (Kigali) can be given free passage and allowed to leave," Kabila said.

The UN was ready to evacuate people from Kigali but had been unable to because of hostilities between the remnants of Habyarimana's army and rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF).

"We are ready to move them out of Kigali but need security assurances," Kabila added.

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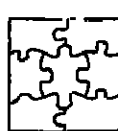
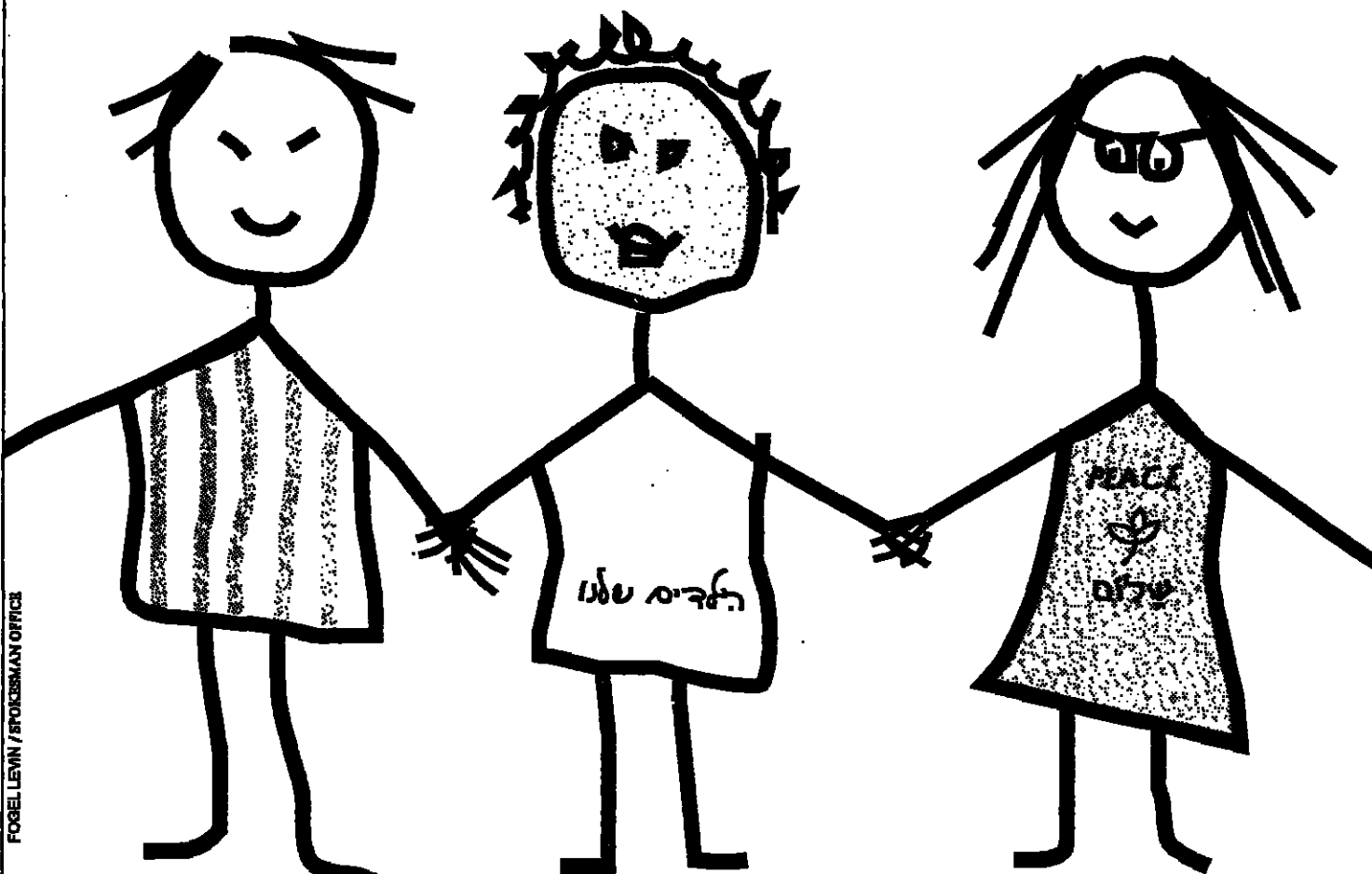
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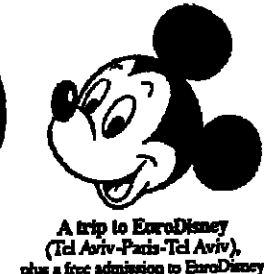
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School groups around the country are invited to visit and participate in children's drawing workshops at the hospital. For tour reservations or participation in these workshops, please call Mrs. Sami Dugan, Tel: 05-444883, fax: 05-444889.

China frees second dissident

Move could save US trade privileges

BEIJING (Reuters) - China yesterday announced it had freed the second of two "black hands" behind the 1989 Tiananmen protests in a move diplomats said could both save US trade privileges and put political ghosts to rest.

Chen Ziming, a 41-year-old intellectual sentenced to 13 years in prison for counterrevolution in 1991, was paroled for medical treatment late on Friday, the official Xinhua news agency said.

His family said Chen was weak but in good spirits and had been sent to receive medical care outside of Beijing with his wife for about 20 days - until after the fifth anniversary of the bloody crackdown around Tiananmen Square on June 4.

"They originally wanted to send them abroad, but Chen said he wanted to stay in China," his sis-

ter, Chen Zihua, said by telephone. "He was positive, but you could see he was tired."

Chen's release follows the April 23 parole of fellow "black hand" Wang Juntao, who was sent immediately to the United States for medical treatment.

Diplomats said that by releasing both men, Beijing was making a clear effort to meet US concerns on human rights, a pivotal factor as President Clinton makes his decision in the coming weeks on extending China's Most Favored Nation (MFN) trade status.

While China rejects the link between trade and rights, it has been warned repeatedly by US officials it may lose preferential access to its largest export market

unless concessions are made.

The release also seemed to be part of a move to put to rest some of the remaining ghosts from the Tiananmen tragedy, an incident China's President Jiang Zemin said was "a bad thing turned good."

Jiang's comments, a rare direct reference to the army's killing of unarmed protesters in 1989, said Beijing's quick action then had saved the country from chaos and prepared it for the remarkable economic leap it has recorded since then.

"As a result, our reform and opening programme has forged ahead with steadier, better and even quicker steps, and our advantages have been brought into fuller play," Jiang told visiting

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad.

Diplomats and political analysts said Jiang's remarks, combined with the release of Chen, could signal hopes among Beijing's leadership that the Tiananmen crackdown can finally be consigned to history.

"You could call the release unabashed cynicism," one western diplomat said. "But with Jiang's remarks, it could be an attempt to forestall a wider reassessment (of Tiananmen). Their feeling now is 'let's get this behind us.'"

China's central policy since 1989 has been to allow ever greater economic liberties while keeping strict Communist Party control of politics.

The government's campaign against domestic political dissent has been thrown into sharp relief in recent weeks with the on-going harassment of its tiny band of dissidents, many of whom have been warned or briefly detained by police.

Along with the tightened security, however, Beijing has announced the release of a handful of other dissidents recently.

Diplomats say the releases may undercut opponents of China's MFN renewal ahead of Clinton's decision, which must be made by June 3.

These opponents, including human rights groups and some prominent US politicians, say the selective release of political prisoners should not be taken as a signal of broad improvement in China's human rights policies.

Malawi multi-party election may oust aging dictator

BLANTYRE, Malawi (AP) - Aged, ailing President Kamuzu Banda, Africa's last old-style dictator, faces the likely end of his 28-year rule in a national election Tuesday he was forced to hold.

As many as 4.7 million Malawians are expected to vote in the southeast African country's first multi-party election since it gained independence from Britain in 1964.

Banda, a medical doctor, took power two years later and named himself life president in 1971. Now rarely seen in public, Banda is believed to be in his 90s and survived brain surgery last year in South Africa. He moves and speaks slowly, but still flicks his traditional fly whisk and asks the usually small crowds if they love their Kamuzu.

His grip on power was evident when the ruling Malawi Congress Party chose him as its presidential candidate, despite his infirmity. One reason may be that Banda is by far the best-known individual in the country, despite widespread allegations of human rights abuses including murder, torture and forced exile.

Banda's power was absolute and often reflected his personal whims. He once banned the hit song "Cecilia" by the American duo Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel in deference to the woman called his official hostess, Cecilia Kadzamba.

The United Democratic Front, led by Bakili Muluzi, is considered the front-runner in voting for the 177-seat National Assembly, currently filled by Malawi Congress Party members.

Only the United Democratic Front and the Malawi Congress Party are contesting the election in all the constituencies, so strong showings by some of the six other parties in some regions could force a coalition government.

Election officials said 3.7 million of the country's eligible voters

had registered by Friday. Results are expected Thursday.

More than 300 international observers had arrived in the country to monitor the voting at 4,860 polling stations.

Banda's grip on power began to slip two years ago, when opposition leader Chakufwa Chihana returned from exile to call for pro-democracy reforms. Chihana was arrested immediately, and rioting erupted.

Western donor nations then froze \$70 million in aid to Malawi, one of Africa's poorest countries, and pressured Banda into calling a non-binding referendum last year on his single-party rule.

Voters overwhelmingly rejected the single-party state in favor of a multiparty system, setting up the election Tuesday.

The referendum defeat also led to constitutional changes including the abolition of his 1973 "Decency in Dress Act" that required women to wear dresses below the knee and prohibited men from having hair to their shoulders.

Detention without trial also was scrapped as was the law entitling Banda to confiscate property owned by his critics.

The paramilitary "Malawi Young Pioneers," who acted as Banda's unofficial secret police, have been officially disbanded. But reports from neighboring Mozambique indicate hundreds of the armed "Young Pioneers" were preparing to launch a campaign of violence and intimidation during the voting.

Army officials said they were trying to disarm the hated group before the voting. More than a dozen people were killed in December during clashes between the group and the army.

Other changes in the state included lowering the voting age from 21 to 18, which could allow thousands more people to take part.

Germany to make Holocaust denial a crime

BONN (Reuters) - German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition agreed on Friday to make it a criminal offense to deny that the Holocaust took place, coalition sources said.

The Justice Ministry hopes to present a law to parliament next week which would make the so-called "Auschwitz lie" a crime punishable by up to three years in jail, a ministry spokesman said.

German Jews welcomed the decision, which came after the country's highest appeals court weakened existing laws.

"This step makes clear that freedom of opinion ends where the opinion violates the dignity of other people or insults victims," the Central Committee of Jews in Germany said in a statement.

In March, the Federal Court of Justice ruled controversially that denying the Holocaust did not in itself constitute a crime of inciting racial hatred.

"The court overturned the conviction of a neo-Nazi leader found guilty of denigrating Holocaust victims and inciting race hatred by organizing a lecture in which it was claimed Nazi death camps never had gas chambers."

Courts had previously used the charge of inciting race hatred to prosecute neo-Nazis and rightists, arguing that denying the historical truth of the Holocaust was an attack on all Jewish people.

A month after the Federal Court of Justice made its decision, arousing indignation among Jewish groups, Germany's Constitutional Court backed the earlier interpretation.

The new law, which will be introduced as an amendment to current race hatred legislation, specifies that denying the existence of the Holocaust is a crime in itself.

Neo-Nazis often say that evidence of Nazi death camps such as Auschwitz was fabricated by Western states, Moscow and Jewish leaders to discredit Germany after World War II.

They also deny that Hitler's Nazis did not murder the six million, producing specious arguments that it was impossible.



Police restrain a right-wing extremist during neo-Nazi riots in Magdeburg on Thursday night. (AP)

'German police slow to aid neo-Nazi riot victims'

BONN (Reuters) - German police came under strong criticism yesterday for failing to protect a group of foreigners from a knife-wielding neo-Nazi mob in the eastern city of Magdeburg.

It took some 200 police officers until late at night to contain the clashes, one of the worst outbreaks of right-wing violence in Germany since a week-long riot by neo-Nazi thugs in the Baltic city of Rostock in 1992.

"The failure of the police to protect these people is scandalous," said Ignatz Bubis, head of Germany's 40,000-strong Jewish community.

"It is incomprehensible to me how something like this could have happened," he told Cologne's *Express* daily.

About 150 German neo-Nazis fought street battles with foreigners and police on Thursday night after hunting down and attacking a group of Africans in the east German city.

Police said yesterday that, contrary to earlier reports, none of the Africans was seriously injured. They could not immediately identify the nationality of the Africans.

Three German right-wingers suffered knife

wounds and 49 were detained by police. Only two right-wing neo-Nazis were eventually arrested and the rest released.

Walter Remmers, interior minister for Saxony-Anhalt state, of which Magdeburg is the capital, said it was extremely difficult to gather evidence against the rightists.

Local prosecutors seized television footage from MDR public television overnight to try to create a basis for charges.

"No one can now ensure that foreigners - left in the lurch by our police - will not take steps to defend themselves, especially when it's a matter of life and limb," commented Berlin's *Tageszeitung* newspaper.

News magazine *Focus* reported yesterday that justice officials in Magdeburg had dithered over prosecuting far-right extremists in the past.

But the police union GdP rejected criticism of its members.

GdP head Hermann Lutz told German radio that, under German law, rioters could not be immediately arrested if they did not have previous convictions.

"That was the case in Magdeburg and the

evidence did not suffice for arrest warrants," he said.

State interior minister Remmers had warned that he expected neo-Nazis to launch weekend revenge attacks against foreigners.

But Magdeburg police spokesman Burkhard Jach said the situation was quiet on Saturday. "We are prepared for all possibilities," he said. "We have more than enough police officers on duty."

Thursday night's riot started when about 40 neo-Nazis attacked a group of five Africans, who fled into a cafe.

The early evening attack triggered a larger late-night battle between right-wing extremists and foreigners.

Vandals desecrated a Jewish cemetery in the east German city of Dresden, uprooting 36 gravestones, police said on Friday.

The police said Thursday night's vandals left none of the usual neo-Nazi slogans or graffiti associated with far-right attacks, and that the culprits may have been drunk.

The cemetery in Dresden was previously vandalized last October. In that attack, swastikas were painted on the gravestones.

Rare Rasputin letter to be sold

LONDON (Reuters) - A rare letter written by Grigory Rasputin, the mystic monk who held sway over the wife of Nicholas II in the last years of the Russian Tsar's rule, is to be sold at auction by London auctioneers Sotheby's.

The letter, one of several documents on sale relating to famous and notorious figures from Russian history, was written around 1910, six years before Rasputin was murdered by a group of aristocrats.

Sotheby's said they expected it to fetch \$15,000-\$18,000 when it is auctioned next Thursday.

The letter, rare because there are few examples of the handwriting of the semi-literate monk, is an impetuous demand to a celebrated St. Petersburg furrier to employ one of Rasputin's female relatives.

Sotheby's said the letter's style and tone suggested Rasputin wielded a high degree of power at the time and expected the furrier's immediate compliance.

Poll: UK Tories fall to third place

LONDON (Reuters) - The ruling Conservative Party has fallen to third place behind Labor and the Liberal Democrats in support among British voters, according to a poll published yesterday.

In the Gallup poll, carried out for the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper before the death of Labor Party leader John Smith, 1.155 people from 100 districts across Britain were interviewed.

Asked which party they would vote for if there were a general

election tomorrow, 45.5 percent said they would choose Labor, 25% the Liberals and 24.5% the Conservatives.

"The Liberals have gained ground at the expense of both major parties," the newspaper said.

It said the survey showed almost half the electorate, 49%, expected Labor to win a general election in 1996 or 1997, while only 31% believed the Conservatives would come back.

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At the ceremony, the recipients stated their intention to mount a similar operation, in the future.

Mr. Yair Shamir, the General of Elitz, invited other groups in the Israeli economy to participate in this project, for the benefit of our soldiers. Thanks to the above organizations, Elitz gift parcels were distributed at IDF bases, during Pessah. Some of the funding contributed for this campaign was donated to the Libi Fund.



From right to left: The Director General of the Postal Authority, Mr. Avraham Sannour, the Head of the Libi Fund, Aluf Mishne Meir Blayer, the General Manager of Elitz, Yair Shamir, and the Commercial Manager of Yediot Aharonot, Mr. Yisroel Bettlinger.

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On the deadly trail of ovarian cancer

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

WITHIN a decade, there will probably be a vaccine that prevents cervical cancer.

Even before that, many young men who have cervical or other ecological tumors will be able to give birth.

But major advances in the prediction, diagnosis and treatment of ovarian cancer — which is the second leading cause of death among women in the field by local and international experts who attended a Zedek Hospital/Israel Cancer Association workshop on ecological oncology two weeks

ago — nearly symptomless and thus very difficult to detect at an early stage — was cited as the biggest medical challenge in the field by local and international experts who attended a Zedek Hospital/Israel Cancer Association workshop on ecological oncology two weeks

ago. Although breast cancer is much more common and eventually kills a half of its victims, the five-year survival rate of ovarian cancer is only around 30 percent because it is commonly diagnosed late in the tumor has already spread to the upper abdomen. Cervical, vaginal and uterine cancer are diagnosed earlier because they are easier to detect. Dr. Mitch Morris, a gynecological oncologist at the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, is "Fortunately, the lifetime risk for ovarian cancer in the term world is one in 70, compared to one in eight for breast cancer."

Morris was a guest lecturer at Jerusalem workshop, along Dr. Charles Levenbach and logical nurse Mary McNamara, also from the Texas Center, Dr. K. Shanti Raji of Guy's St. Thomas's Medical School in London. The organizer of the workshop was Prof. Uzi Beller, of the oncological and surgical oncology unit at Shaare Zedek Hospital.

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No proof that pills x memory

FOR READERS

HEALTH REPORTER

In my seventies and have an advertisement for pills to improve memory. One is an advertisement for a plant extract called ginkgo biloba. I am forgetting about names and things. Do these products really work? S.R., Tel Aviv

Arnold Rosin, head of the research department at Shaare Zedek Hospital, comments:

Many plant extracts improve memory are more in the of advertising than serious research. Plant extracts ginkgo biloba, not drugs, so they have not been subjected to proper testing with scientific methods. They probably won't do much, and I have not heard of any effects.

992 study at the University of Nijmegen in the Netherlands, published in *The Lancet*, concluded that ginkgo biloba "can be used to patients with mild to moderate symptoms of cerebral dysfunction," but these symptoms are psychological rather than physiological. Clinical studies showed no clear evidence that ginkgo significantly improved memory of patients with dementia; they had no effect on patients with dementia. It is possible that some natural substances in the body, but the placebo effect cannot be ruled out. It is taking a pill and not as a of its medical effects.

Higher standards for testing for dementia are extremely high and expensive; the test process can cost millions of dollars. One should not completely ignore the benefits of natural products but one must be careful. ginkgo biloba, a natural product, undergoes careful conventional medicine approval. The search for "memory pills" is moving in the direction of finding replacements for substances that have been shown to be deficient in memory disorders. One should also look for the possibility of neuronal growth factors.



Giving birth to one's first child after age 25 is one of the known risk factors for ovarian cancer.

women over the age of 50, causing 13,300 deaths a year or over half of all deaths from genital cancer in that country.

Until recently, ovarian cancer has been a less-discussed disease than other female cancers. Famous people, real or fictional, struck by the disease (US entertainer Gilda Radner and the "Nancy" character in TV's *Thirtysomething*) have increased awareness. It is also possible that the disease was much less common decades ago, when many women died in childbirth or from infectious diseases, too early in life to contract ovarian cancer.

Although other female cancers may be actuated by a variety of environmental factors, from smoking and diet to numerous sexual partners, researchers know of no direct trigger for ovarian cancer.

"Cervical cancer can be regarded as a sexually transmitted disease, as it is caused by the human papilloma virus; women who have many sex partners are at much higher risk," said Levenbach. "But there is little advice we can give women about avoiding ovarian cancer. The only factor we know is that it is more common among women whose menarche is early [around 11] and menopause is late [after 52], and among those

who have never had children or who have had [their first] children late [after 25]."

Experts theorize that the more a woman ovulates (the ovary thrusting a ripe egg through the epithelium — the tissue covering the ovary — and on to the fallopian tube) during her lifetime, the more damaged this tissue becomes and the greater the risk that an abnormality in the epithelium will become a tumor.

This would explain the lower rate of ovarian cancer in women taking oral contraceptives (they don't ovulate) or the higher rate among those who have never had children (women don't ovulate when pregnant).

Women with a first-degree relative who has had ovarian cancer have a higher lifetime risk of contracting the cancer (6 percent instead of 1.4 percent), but most women with the disease have no close relatives with such a medical history.

BELLER, who studied medicine in Jerusalem and was for five years deputy director of gynecological oncology at New York University, established Shaare Zedek's unit in 1990.

"If I had unlimited funds, I would perform a transvaginal ultrasound on all women every three

months to pick up signs of ovarian cancer, but of course this is impossible — and in any case it wouldn't detect most cases," said Beller. Women with a family history of the disease should have a regular (annual) pelvic exam and ultrasound. Once a pelvic mass has been found, a blood test can help confirm the diagnosis before any surgery is performed.

The blood can be checked for a serum tumor marker called the CA-125 antigen. The amount of CA-125 is higher among 80 percent of patients with advanced ovarian cancer. Unfortunately, elevated levels of the antigen can also be found in women with non-cancerous cysts and other cancers, and is even connected to menstruation and pregnancy, so it is not an accurate test on its own. Beller also notes that a normal CA-125 level doesn't guarantee that a woman does not have ovarian cancer.

The most effective way of preventing ovarian cancer in menopausal women is to remove the ovaries, says Beller, but this is not foolproof, as tiny cancer cells from the ovary spread through the body before the organ is removed — and surgery poses its own risks. "We often ask permission to remove ovaries, as a preventive measure, in women over 45 who need a

hysterectomy," Beller says. Daughters of women who had ovarian cancer are often advised to have their ovaries removed when they have finished their childbearing.

Dr. Raju, one of the few women gynecological surgeons in England, discussed the increased use of laparoscopy — keyhole surgery — to diagnose the disease and even treat it in its early stages. Endoscopes with a tiny camera and scalpel are pushed through tiny holes in the lower abdomen to see inside and take a biopsy. If the cancer has not spread, laparoscopy can even be used to remove a localized tumor. For certain procedures, says Raju, laparoscopy is as successful as a major operation and requires much less recuperation.

The psychological aspects of gynecological cancer were not forgotten at the workshop. McNamara, who works solely with such patients at the 500-bed Texas hospital, says she and her colleagues do all they can to improve their quality of life. This goes beyond giving anti-nausea drugs to alleviate the side effects of chemotherapy. "One poor woman refused to come for chemotherapy because she had young children at home and couldn't get away. We arranged for babysitters so she could get regular treatment."

Using a rare mutation to find a relative

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

STANLEY Diamond, an international marketing consultant from Montreal, has discovered a distant cousin — thanks to a blood test. The Ashkenazi Jew, who inherited an extremely rare mutation of the beta-thalassemia gene, was recently introduced to a Jerusalem woman who has the same mutation and is therefore a relative.

Diamond, who has developed into an amateur genealogist as a result of his research into the ailment, is studying the family tree of Jerusalemite Rita Pharan to find out exactly how they both inherited the rare form of the gene.

A healthy father of three, Diamond is a carrier of thalassemia — the most common genetic disease in the world. Prof. Ariella Oppenheim, of the hematology department (headed by Prof. Eliezer Rachmilevich) at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem, estimates that about three percent of the world's population carry the thalassemia gene. It is most common among peoples of the Mediterranean region, including Italians and Arabs, and is found among one to two percent of Israelis. But while its incidence among Oriental Jews of all ethnic origins is high, it has been almost unknown among Ashkenazi Jews.

In its most serious form — known as thalassemia major or Cooley's anemia — the patient needs frequent blood transfusions to keep up the blood's oxygen-carrying ability. Red cells are quickly destroyed, causing large amounts of iron to be deposited in the body's organs and leading to their breakdown. There is no cure, and most victims die in early adulthood. In its less serious form, patients suffer only mild anemia. In many cases, the disease is incorrectly diagnosed.

It appears only if both parents carried the gene. If only one was a carrier — as in the case of Diamond and Pharan — the child suffers no symptoms at all. If both parents are found to be carriers, the fetus is best aborted, says Oppenheim. Diamond says he learned he was a carrier only a few years ago, when he had a blood test to help diagnose a nephew's illness. The nephew recovered, but Diamond was found to be a carrier of the uncommon mutation of thalassemia. Learning that the beta-thalassemia gene was very rare in Ashkenazi, Diamond was told

that the benefits of research could be enhanced if the trait turned out to be a "private gene" (a unique mutation found only among family members).

The Montreal man began a genealogical study of his roots, going back eight or nine generations to the earliest known carriers of this mutation — either his great-grandfather or great-grandmother, who were born 170 years ago in Ostrow Mazowiecka (Ostrowa), Poland.

DNA research last year independently done on Diamond's blood by Dr. Charles Scriver of the McGill University-Montreal Children's Hospital Research Unit was recorded; soon after, Oppenheim and her colleagues found the same mutation in Pharan. "Now all we have to do is the triangulation [finding the genealogical connection] between my forebears and hers," Diamond said.

With help from the Polish National Archives, he has compiled a family tree with 700 names, all stored on a computer disk, to help him find the branch of the family that could be connected to Pharan, whose Byelorussian grandmother apparently handed down the trait.

Diamond's 22-year-old daughter was the only one of his children found to be a carrier; before she marries, the prospective bridegroom will have to undergo a blood test for thalassemia. If he is of Sephardi origin, the risk is significantly higher.

Oppenheim notes that with increasing "intermarriage" between Ashkenazi and Sephardim, the appearance of the thalassemia gene will be more common among Ashkenazi families.

Last week, Diamond attended the Fourth Annual Seminar on Jewish Genealogy in Jerusalem. One of the speakers was Prof. Jerzy Skrowronek, director-general of the Polish National Archives.

Diamond and the medical research teams in Montreal and Jerusalem are eager to hear from other carriers of the beta-thalassemia gene, to find out whether they share the rare mutation. If so, they will find they have discovered new members of the family.

On the lookout for malaria

HEALTH SCAN

POST HEALTH REPORTER

COULD malaria return to this country with the partial reflooding of the Hula Valley, drained 32 years ago to eliminate the disease?

Experts think it highly unlikely, but urge continued careful monitoring of the carrier *Anopheles* mosquito population.

Two articles in the latest issue of the *Israel Journal of Medical Sciences* discuss the possibility of malaria recurring.

Dr. Eli Schwartz of the Medical Center for the Traveler at Jerusalem's Misgav Ladach Hospital notes that *Plasmodium*, the parasite that causes malaria, enters the bloodstream via a bite from an *Anopheles* mosquito which has already bitten an infected person. Thus an outbreak of the disease requires both the presence of *Anopheles* and a reservoir of the parasite in the human population. Experts from the Health and Environment ministries and the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois report in a separate article that, in October 1992, four species of *Anopheles* mosquitoes were found in two wadis in the northern Negev.

Fortunately, "appropriate measures to control the larval populations" have already been taken by the local authorities. But continued vigilance is required.

At one point, 62 percent of Ethiopian immigrants were infected with malaria, but all were treated upon arrival, eliminating the threat of infection.

However, 30,000 Israelis visit malaria-infested countries as tourists, and a number of them return with malaria. Fortunately, Israel's advanced medical system catches these patients soon after they develop symptoms and before they become infectious, says Schwartz.

IN ONE EAR, OUT THE OTHER

One of the most common operations performed on children — the insertion of tubes in the ears to combat severe ear infections — may be a waste of time and money, according to Harvard Medical School researchers writing in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

The researchers, who reviewed the medical records of more than 6,600 US children who underwent the procedure in 1990 and 1991, found that 58 percent of the tympanostomy tube insertions were performed needlessly. Less-invasive treatments would have produced the same results, they said.

"Issues of cost containment aside, this has important implications for the welfare of children," they wrote. "We urge physicians who place tympanostomy tubes and others who refer patients for such surgery to reevaluate their practice."

KEEP SAFE IN WATER

Barely a month after the opening of the bathing season, two people drowned over a recent weekend — one off the Kinneret's Berniki Beach, the other at the Gali Galil Beach in Nahariya. Last year, 34 people drowned throughout the country.

Magen David Adom advises the public to call for an ambulance whenever someone is pulled out of the water. Even if they feel well, complications could set in hours later.

After a bather is rescued, there is no time to waste. Check for breathing and a pulse. If the victim is not breathing, begin resuscitation even in the rescue raft or in shallow water. Open the airways as much as possible by tilting the

head backwards; perform mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-nose resuscitation.

When on land, check for a pulse; perform cardiac massage if needed, while continuing to resuscitate the victim. Don't waste time trying to remove water from the lungs. Such efforts may even be harmful. If the victim vomits, turn him on his side and remove any discharge.

KEGEL EXERCISES FOR BEDWETTING

The pelvic exercises that help women recover after childbirth can help bedwetters and children who wet themselves during the day, according to researchers at Duke University Medical Center in North Carolina. For some children, the technique could replace the need for medication, urine alarms and invasive therapies.

Kegel exercises, named after Dr. Arnold Kegel, the California physician who developed them, involve tightening for five to 20 seconds the pelvic floor muscles that control urinary flow. Of 79 children whose average age was seven, 47 were cured of daytime incontinence within two months. 11 showed improvement, and 21 did not benefit.

Nearly three-quarters of the bedwetters improved after using the technique, the researchers said in a study published in *Pediatrics*.

About 4 percent of children aged four to 12 suffer from urinary incontinence. The Kegel exercises are believed to inhibit involuntary bladder contractions, decrease the urge to void, and increase bladder volume so the children can hold their urine longer.

QUADRUPLE VACCINE OK

There is no danger of complications from the "quadruple vaccine" for infants against polio, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough, according to the Health Ministry.

Last year, there were some problems — including swelling, pus and redness — in babies who received the new combination of vaccines. But these occurrences disappeared seven months ago, when the needles were replaced with longer ones or the vaccine was injected deeper.

Dr. Shmuel Rishpon, chairman of the ministry's steering committee on epidemiology, says that the side effects did not reduce the protective power of the vaccine, and merely caused temporary discomfort.

The ministry last year introduced the quadruple vaccine instead of the triple vaccine for diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough and a separate anti-polio shot, because additional immunizations introduced in recent years have increased the number of shots infants must receive. At no time, said Rishpon, did infants on whom the shorter needles were used suffer any temporary paralysis.

TRAVELER'S FIRST AID

A first-aid kit for travelers has been assembled by the Abic pharmaceutical company. Clearly labeled and compactly packaged, the kit contains bandages and non-prescription medications for minor but common ailments including headaches, skinned elbows, diarrhea and tired eyes.

The kit includes a five-language glossary of medical terms to help the ailing Israeli communicate with a doctor or a nurse in a foreign land.

THE JERUSALEM POST TOY FUND

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The takeover

FOREIGN Minister Shimon Peres was stating the obvious when he said yesterday that the withdrawal from Jericho and Gaza signaled a new phase in the Oslo process. The Israeli departure is the first practical step towards the establishment of Palestinian sovereignty west of the Jordan river. The transfer of power itself seems to be proceeding relatively smoothly. While Arab youths are apparently unable to resist stoning Israeli soldiers even as they withdraw, no major incidents have marred the transition. If anything, the mutual expressions of thanks and promises of cooperation by Israeli and Palestinian generals have been exceptionally courteous. And the Israeli officers seem just as happy to leave as the Palestinians are to take over. If the joint patrols on the Gaza and Jericho highways can collaborate in the same spirit, travel conditions in these areas should be safe.

Israel now has a vested interest in the smooth functioning of the PLO army, euphemistically known as the Palestinian police, which Israel considers the main source of stability in the area. Whether the PLO is really unable to finance the upkeep of this army or is simply exploiting the general anxiety about a breakdown if the army disintegrates, is irrelevant. The fact is that Israel and the US are not about to investigate PLO finances at this point

and will foot major bills incurred by the Palestinian authority for the foreseeable future.

According to experts on the subject, the PLO still has vast holdings, worth billions, all over the world. But electricity, water and administrative and military expenses will be footed by Israel and the US. The government seems to believe it will be a small price to pay for keeping the Palestinian authority on its feet and preventing chaos.

Had the story ended with handing over Gaza and Jericho to the PLO, few in Israel would lose sleep over it. The replacement of the Israeli colors with a PLO flag in these areas may worry the nearby kibbutzim and moshavim, but the rest of the population is obviously indifferent. The attitude, particularly in relation to Gaza, is more a feeling of "good riddance" than a sense of loss.

But while the arriving Palestinians may be cooperative, they make no secret of the emphasis they place on the word "first" in the Gaza/Jericho First agreement. Having achieved sovereignty in all but name in these small areas, they are clearly gearing for the next stage: Palestinian sovereignty in all of Judea and Samaria and the establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. Nor can they be blamed for supposing that the tactics which achieved the conclusion of the first phase will work in attaining the next.

Disgrace at Brandeis

WHAT characterizes democratic societies perhaps more than anything else is free speech, the ability to express oneself with impunity, regardless of how odious one's opinions may be. And if there is one place in which free exchange of ideas should be nothing less than sacrosanct, it is the university.

In recent years, American universities have shown troubling signs of abandoning their support of free speech. What began as censorious disapproval of expressions of bigotry has blossomed into censorship and coercion.

Paradoxically, minorities—who have most to lose from the abrogation of democratic freedoms—now often impose their will on majorities. University administrations, fearful of appearing to curb free expression for blacks, allow Louis Farrakhan and his followers to deliver the most inflammatory antisemitic speeches. But the very same administrations, displaying active spinelessness when bullied by vocal leftist ideologues, prevent the appearance on campus of the socially unpopular and politically "incorrect."

A case in point is a recent incident at Brandeis University, a school founded and endowed by Jews, and named after the US Supreme Court Justice and ardent Zionist Louis Brandeis. The university recently decided to bestow an honorary degree on former ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, a stateswoman of the first rank, a major foreign policy thinker, a distinguished academic, and one of the few women in America to achieve international political prominence. Moreover, as *Boston Globe* columnist Jeff Jacoby put it last week, her life work is "especially relevant to Brandeis, a school with a Jewish sense of mission, [because] she is a stalwart friend of Israel."

But as soon as the announcement of the university's intention was made, a group of leftist professors and students noisily protested. They represent a small minority at the university—about 50 out of 340 faculty mem-

bers and fewer than 100 students out of 4,000. But the rumpus was enough to scare the university administration. It called Kirkpatrick and in effect, asked her to withdraw.

Ostensibly, the leftists objected to Kirkpatrick "because she was the intellectual architect of the Reagan administration policies that supported some of the Latin-American regimes with the most repressive records," as one faculty member put it.

But, as Jacoby points out, "Critics loathed Kirkpatrick for noticing that right-wing autocrats tend not only to be less repressive than Marxist totalitarians, but also more capable of changing into liberal democracies." Now they despise her even more because she has proved almost unfailingly prescient. When the Reagan administration assumed power in 1981, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay were all dictatorships. Today they are all democracies. Communist Cuba is still a totalitarian dictatorship.

Apologists for totalitarianism in university faculties have traditionally emulated the regimes they admire by attempting to shut out opponents. Now that the number of leftist totalitarian regimes is diminishing, and Moscow has ceased to be Mecca for these "useful idiots," as Lenin called them, they reserve their passionate devotion almost exclusively for the PLO. That Kirkpatrick has serious reservations about Israel's agreement with the PLO must have irritated them even more than her Latin-American record.

For admirers of American democracy, the spectacle of American universities defending to the hilt the rights of inciters against Jews and Israel while treating Kirkpatrick as a pariah is heartbreaking. And since democratic countries, including Israel, tend to emulate American fashions within a few years of their entrenchment in the US, one can only hope that this new McCarthyism in US universities will be short-lived.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DIVISIVE ARTICLE

Sir, — As a humorous expose of the indulgences of Lawrence, Netty Gross's article "An embarrassment of riches" (April 29) is both entertaining and somewhat accurate. As an attempt to convey a more serious message, however, it completely misses the mark.

As a resident of a neighboring village, I can attest to the opulence, the hypocrisy and the social climbing that unfortunately represent a component of this neighborhood. No less characteristic of Lawrence, however, are the extraordinary educational and religious institutions that reside in its midst, the remarkable acts of charity and kindness performed by its inhabitants and the cohesion and love of Israel manifested by its residents.

GRATEFUL CHRISTIANS

Sir, — We are some of the few Christians aware that only because Israel shields and helps them, have Christian and other South Lebanese remained alive and safe in their homes for 17 years. (Few know of it as PLO, and now Syrian-controlled "Beirut" dangled news, have suppressed it.) May we therefore use your columns to again thank the IDF, Israelis and their governments since 1976 for defending them.

We especially wish to thank Uri Lubrani for his concern for the South Lebanese and his clear as-

So what's the point of all this? Lawrence, like most Jewish communities (affluent or not), has some very bad people who deserve very good people who bring us credit, and a lot of people who fall somewhere in between. But that doesn't sell newspapers. And while I'd ordinarily be willing to allow Ms. Gross some journalistic license so that she can see her name in print, I am offended by her wholesale condemnation of an entire Jewish community based upon the acts of a few. In this regard, her article is both ignorant in its approach and divisive in its effect.

DAVID M. FRIEDMAN
Woodsburgh, New York.

REFERENDUM ON THE GOLAN

Sir, — As the peace negotiations continue and our government loses sight of its stated aims to its voters—peace with security for its citizens (at least for those within the Green Line)—one must wonder when the national referendum on the Golan Heights will be held.

If Prime Minister Rabin has his way he will hold a referendum at a time that the Syrians agree to "accept" our terms, which were really their conditions to negotiate in the first place. By then, Labor MKs like Avigdor Kahalani who are willing to give up the Golan but only in another two generations, will sing another tune and the referendum-voting public will be the only "obstacle to peace."

Needless to say, wording of a referendum done by an involved party with a vested interest naturally skews the result. When you add to that equation a perception that everything has been agreed upon, the referendum becomes a rubber stamp. Rabin can't lose. Our problem is if he times the poll "right," all rational decision processes needed for this pivotal move will be lost due to artificial pressures put on us by Syria who needs a quick return of the lands before Assad leaves the political scene.

SOL LOSHINSKY
Ma'aleh Adumim.



A nation unlike any other

IMMANUEL JAKOBOVITS

all rabbis are hardly more expert than politicians and military advisers!

WHERE I do agree with the present mood of the religious community is in recoiling from the rank

Religious Israelis are wrong to oppose Rabin's peace plan. But they're right about one thing

secularism of the government and fearing Israel's assimilation into its non-Jewish environment once it attains peace.

To hear it stated in the name of Israel, as we did at the Cairo signing ceremony before an audience of hundreds of millions worldwide, that what we want is simply "to be like all other nations," is a betrayal of Jewish history. A rejection of the millennial martyrdom endured for "being different from all their multitude," as proclaimed in the *Aleinu* prayer.

The prime minister knows that the most determined opposition to his policies comes from the religious community.

Instead of confronting them and adding to their fears for Israel's spiritual future, he ought to win their sympathy by reassuring them, by telling them that he too is aware of the threat and will do everything in his power to increase the state's commitment to Jewish values and education.

Rather than protest his worry about assimilation in the Diaspora

where a greater proportion of Jewish children receive some religious instruction than in Israel—he should demonstrate his concern for Israel's Jewish future. He might thereby also gain wider support for his policies in Israel and abroad among Jews who live as Jews and care that their children remain Jews.

The prospect of eventual peace should prompt new visions on fulfilling the Jewish destiny and restoring the Jewish national purpose.

King David—the first Jewish conqueror of Jerusalem, who originally sanctified the city as Israel's eternal capital, in time to become holy to three faiths through him wanted to build the Temple to help Israel reach its spiritual pinnacle. This was denied to him, as he "had shed much blood" in his battles, essential though they were. This spiritual fulfillment was left to his son Solomon, the king of peace.

So long as Israel had to devote all its resources to fighting for physical survival, the spiritual test of seeking to become a model society—"a light unto the nations"—could not be begun. Hopefully, this is the time to nurture at least the yearning for a realization of this prophetic goal of the return to Zion.

The objective, surely, was for Israel to be more than just a refuge for the homeless or a haven for Jews escaping from persecution or antisemitism.

Our religious leadership ought to inspire a renewed quest for spiritual and moral pioneering as Israel's contribution to humanity, fulfilling the promise to Abraham even before he entered the land: "Through you shall be blessed all the families of the earth."

The writer is former chief rabbi of Britain and the Commonwealth.

New garb for old views

DOUGLAS FEITH

reconstituting their national home in that country." That is the foundation cited in Israel's May 14, 1948 declaration of independence and the basis on which the international community granted recognition to the Jewish state.

Slogans like 'Drive the Jews into the sea' lack appeal in the West, so smart rejectionists attack settlements

THE JEWISH people's rights as recognized in the Mandate, including in particular the right of "close settlement by Jews on the land," are likewise the legal justification for the Judea-Samaria settlements. Nothing since the end of the Mandate regime in 1948 has yet terminated those rights.

Jordan's purported annexation of the West Bank in 1950, recognized virtually nowhere, was the fruit of aggressive war and did not terminate Jewish rights in the territory. UN Security Council Resolution 242 leaves all claims to the territories open for resolution through negotiations among the parties. The 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention, commonly said to prohibit Israeli settlements, does no such thing.

Even on the questionable assumption of its legal applicability to the territories, the convention limits only those rights and duties Israel acquired as a result of the 1967 war, not the preexisting, Mandate-recognized rights of the

Jews to settle their ancient homeland. Until a state actually exercises recognized sovereignty there, under a peace treaty or otherwise, the rights of Mandate beneficiaries in the territories are preserved.

The legality of the settlements is a separate matter entirely from whether Israel should trade them away in negotiations. The settlements are not the cause of the conflict, which raged before Israel acquired the territories in 1967, indeed before Israel's statehood.

The settlements are an issue because the territories are important to Israel and the settlements strengthen Israel's attachment to those territories. The settlements do not preclude Israeli withdrawals. Their existence, however, raises the political costs in Israel of withdrawal.

The argument that settlements are an impediment to peace makes sense only if one presupposes that Israel should quit the territory and that it would have peace if it did so.

The counterargument—that the best hope of averting war lies not in attempts to appease unappeasable opponents but in preservation of Israeli military strength, which necessitates this country's retention of all or most of the strategically valuable territories—has nearly a century of unhappy history to bolster it.

Yasser Arafat's condemnations of settlements should not be assumed to signify that PLO ambitions are now moderate and limited to the territories. They are entirely consistent with the traditional Arab view that all of Israel is an illegal Jewish settlement on Arab land.

The writer served as deputy assistant secretary of defense in the Reagan administration.

Moral man

MICHAEL T. BENSON

FORTY-SIX years ago yesterday, President Harry S. Truman extended de facto recognition to the State of Israel, a mere 11 minutes after David Ben-Gurion declared the state's independence.

The US president stated that such action was justified "because historical claims and claims of humanity both pointed in the same direction." Truman's actions of May 14, 1948, appear all the more courageous and commendable given today's global climate and the vacuum of moral leadership on the part of the West.

The Palestine predicament facing the Truman administration was hardly the only pressing international concern at the time.

In early March 1948, former British prime minister Winston Churchill claimed he could see "the menace of war rolling toward the West." Such an atmosphere projected a relatively small Palestine onto the world stage, thus imbuing it with symbolic meaning that ranged well beyond the Eastern Mediterranean.

Additionally, Truman's most trusted foreign policy advisers were all dead-set against the es-

'Without Harry S. Truman, there would be no Israel today'

establishment of a Jewish state, arguing that however humanitarian a homeland might seem, it posed a real risk to US national policy.

Nevertheless, when defense secretary James Forrestal reminded Truman of the critical need for Saudi Arabian oil in the event of war, the president said he would handle the situation in the light of justice—not oil.

Even Gen. George C. Marshall's threat to part paths with the president over Middle Eastern policy left Truman undaunted in his pursuit of America's support of partition.

In the historic Oval Office meeting of May 12, Marshall's rebuttal to Clark Clifford's presentation in favor of recognition concluded with the following: "I said bluntly that if the president were to follow Mr. Clifford's advice and if in the elections I were to vote, I would vote against the president."

A BREAK with Marshall would have proven catastrophic for the Truman administration and its conduct of foreign policy.

Nonetheless, Counselor Clifford had explicit instructions from the president to relay this message via undersecretary of state Robert Lovett—to the general: "Truman wants to recognize the new state, so if anyone is going to give, it is going to have to be Gen. Marshall, because—I can tell you now—the president is not going to give an inch."

When subsequently informed by Lovett that Gen. Marshall could not support the administration's position but would not oppose it publicly, Truman responded that this was all he needed.

The president recognized Israel a few hours later, thus fulfilling the pledge he had made to Chaim Weizmann two months previous: "You can bank on us. I am for partition."

State Department concerns over repercussions of American recognition proved unfounded; not one Arab nation severed relations with the US, nor did one drop of oil stop flowing to America or to any other nation that supported partition. Furthermore, not only did Gen. Marshall stay on as secretary of state, he later served as Truman's defense secretary.

Marshall often said that the capacity to make decisions was the rarest gift of God to man, and that Harry S. Truman had it abundantly. Current headlines speak of Bosnia, Haiti, and now Rwanda and the West's failure to do much of anything but wring hands and rend clothes. Such inaction stands in stark contrast to Harry Truman's willingness to make difficult, and at times, highly controversial decisions.

"One of the proudest moments of my life," is how President Truman described his courageous decision to recognize the State of Israel nearly half a century ago.

History has shown how profound an impact Truman's decision has had. As former UN secretary-general Trygve Lie said: "I think we can safely say that if there had been no Harry S. Truman, there would be no Israel today."

The writer, a doctoral student at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, is currently a visiting research fellow at the Hebrew University.

Robert Novak

INSIDE REPORT

Americans In Blue Helmets

Washington - On the day 15 Americans died from friendly fire over Iraq, Vice President Al Gore — in Marrakesh, Morocco — extended "condolences to the families of those who died in the service of the United Nations."

United Nations? Did that mean the coffins containing 14 members of the U.S. military and one State Department official ought to be draped in the blue-and-white U.N. flag? The vice president's remarks — prepared not impromptu — point to the source of President Clinton's confusion in dealing with Bosnia.

This administration is unique in its commitment to the multinational direction of U.S. forces. The president and his colleagues, distrustful and resentful of this country acting on its own in the past, truly want a new world order. The Clinton team opposed successful unilateral Reagan-Bush initiatives in Nicaragua, Grenada and Panama.

Clinton's foreign-policy failures — Somalia, Haiti and now Bosnia — are rooted in the vision of Ameri-

Gorazde, he said, "gives the United Nations commander the authority to ask for United Nations civilian approval to ask for NATO air support to support the U.N. forces on the ground." No wonder Republican Representative Henry Hyde compares this to Rube Goldberg.

Similarly, the president has refused to unilaterally lift the arms embargo against the Bosnian Moslems, though he has condemned it. "There are substantial questions about whether under international law we can do it," he declared last week. Clinton aides have warned that the United States might find itself before the World Court. Contrast that with the Reagan administration's refusal to recognize the Court's jurisdiction over Nicaragua. Instead pursuing a course that led to free elections and the defeat of the Sandinistas.

When Democratic Senator Joseph Lieberman joined the Senate Republican Leader Robert Dole in backing a proposal last Thursday to end the embargo, the administration was vigorously opposed. Several



can troops in blue helmets, equal with their coalition partners. Even when the United States joined previous post-World War II alliances, it dominated them — in Korea, Vietnam and, most recently, the war against Iraq.

Gore's remarks in Marrakesh inspired House Republican Whip Newt Gingrich to deplore any suggestion "that it was not America that they risked their lives serving but it was (Secretary General) Boutros Boutros-Ghali and the United Nations."

That reflected Gingrich's overriding mood. Returning from a bipartisan House leadership trip to Russia April 10, he was asked to endorse planned air strikes in Bosnia. He agreed but cautioned that the president now had "crossed the Rubicon."

Consequently, Gingrich was appalled by the attack on the Serbs at Gorazde: limited to four planes, with three out of four bombs failing and a British warplane shot down. He called Deputy National Security Director Sandy Berger to protest and received a detailed account of the tortuous process the world's only superpower must go through to get permission from its partners to take action.

That process was explained to the nation late in April by the president himself. The procedure at

senators had the impression that the White House ruled out a compromise giving the president a chance to win NATO approval at the alliance's meeting in Brussels the next day.

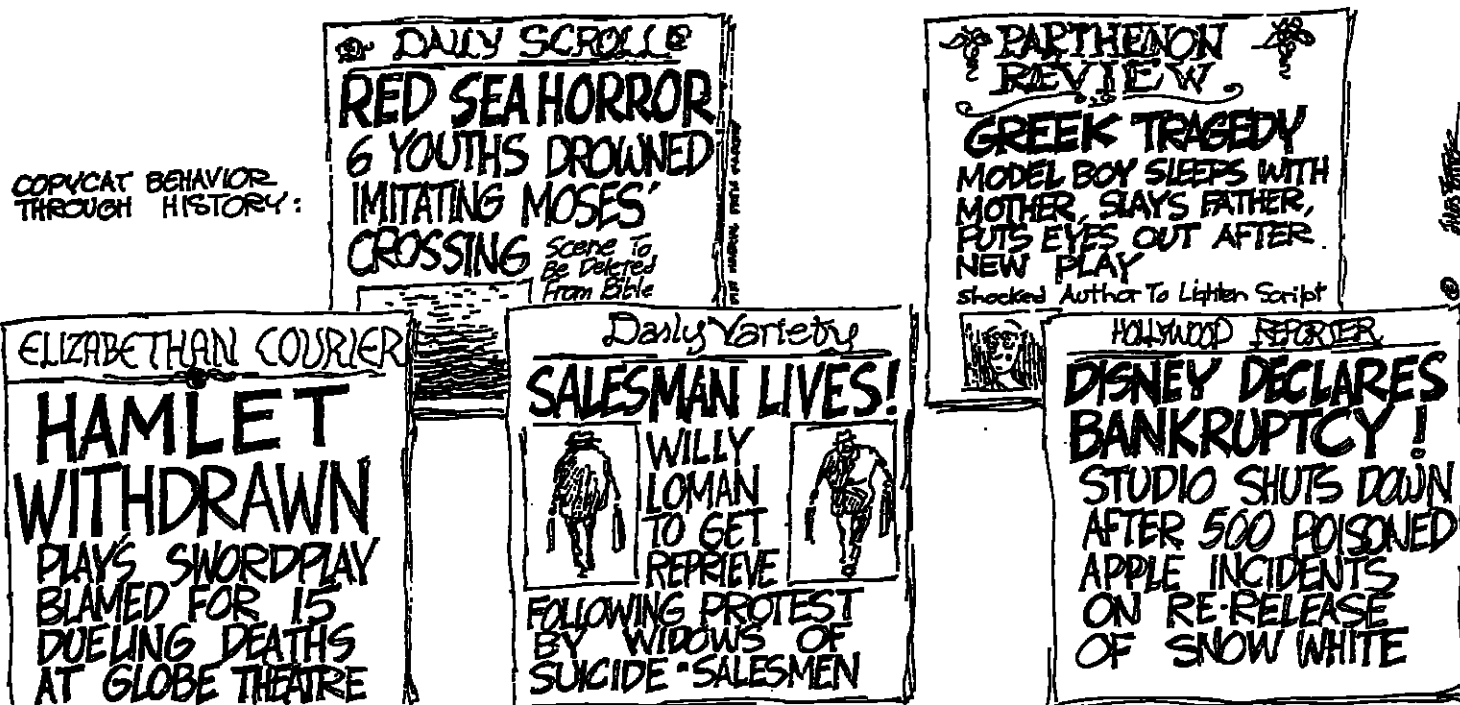
That leaves the United States in a dilemma over Bosnia. With his usual clarity, Senate Armed Services Chairman Sam Nunn has spelled out the situation to his colleagues and the administration:

Air strikes, even heavy bombing authorized by NATO, will not be enough to suppress the Serbs militarily. Ground troops are required. Since the United States and its NATO allies will not supply ground troops, the Moslem army needs arms barred by the international embargo that U.S. allies have refused to lift and the United States is loathe to remove on its own.

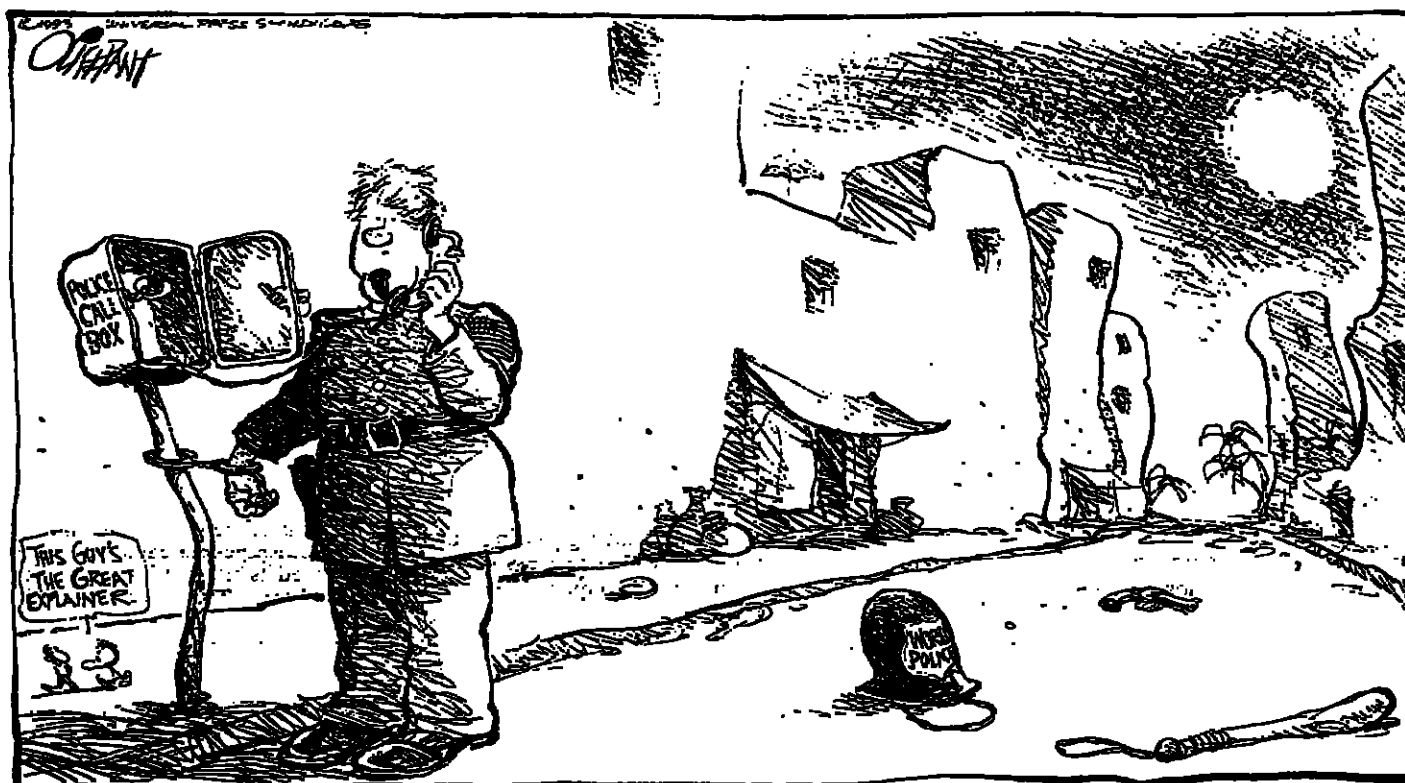
The formidable task of convincing Americans that they should risk their lives for a Bosnian Moslem state is not made easier when the president hands over command authority to a British general and an Egyptian diplomat. The televised sight of disgusted Belgian paratroopers ripping off their blue U.N. berets — after being ordered home from the genocide in Rwanda that dwarfs what is happening in Bosnia — does not promote public confidence in putting U.S. policy under multinational direction.

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FEIFFER®



David Nyhan



Scientists-2 Diplomats-0

This has been a good week for science, a great week for South Africa, and a lousy week if you happen to dwell in Rwanda, the Oval office or the State Department.

Science is patting itself upon its well-buffed back yet again. First, because astronomers discovered other planets 1,500 light years away. And second, because closer to home — as close as you can get to the nearest atom — inside it, actually — they discovered the sixth and final quark, the itty-bitty speck of atomic particle that completes the puzzled of how matter is actually built.

The planet's scientists are doing a whale of a lot better than the world's diplomats, we can all agree on that.

While history and progress were made in South Africa, in space and inside the atom, Rwanda was going the other way. The body count is now 100,000 and rising, according to the Associated Press' rough estimate of the carnage, in a madcap tribal murder spree pitting the Tutsis against the Hutus.

The developed world is very selective with its news coverage, its attention-span and its help, so the Rwandan massacres join those of forgotten outposts like East Timor, barely registering on the sensibilities of the well-fed and the well-off.

For the president of the United States and his harried secretary of state, the world seems to have wobbled off track, like a milk bottle rolling around in the back of a speeding pickup truck.

Bill Clinton and Warren Christopher just can't seem to get a handle on that milk bottle, whether

it's the Haiti bottle, the North Korean atomic milk bottle, the Middle East half-dozen, or the Bosnian 50-gallon milk can that threatens to spill over everything.

We are learning something about our leaders and ourselves in this rough patch of history. It is not all complimentary. Clinton must have meant it when he campaigned two years ago on the theme that "it's the economy, stupid." Economically, here at home, things are improving rapidly. He's making real progress on his health insurance plan to cover every American. There's a good chance for something approximating his goal will pass the Congress and become law this fall, perhaps by September. And that's a huge accomplishment for everyone concerned.

But it is when we turn our gaze abroad that Americans are coming to wonder if Clinton and his team are up to it. There are too many bad things happening in too many foreign places.

We don't hear the swift, strong, certain condemnation of the bad things we expect to hear from America's president. We're supposed to be the world's idealists, the standard-bearers. And if it comes to it, as it did in two world wars and the Cold War that followed, we're supposed to supply the muscle and the backbone and the men and machines, if it comes down to fighting.

What we hear is a lot of pious platitudes, a lot of cautious sloganeering about not being the world's policeman, and a lot of excuses about why we can't do what we'd like to do, which is have everyone love one another. All that is fine, as far as it goes.

I voted for the guy. I'm happy we're not invading or destabilizing or corrupting tinpot crackpots in every hemisphere that bothers someone in Washington.

But something's missing here. You don't have to invade, or bomb, or launch air strikes to exercise moral leadership. I don't mind that Clinton goes to church every Sunday and makes heartfelt speeches at religious services, like the moving memorial for the soldiers killed inadvertently over Iraq.

Presidents should be good at honoring the valorous. But they should also be niftier at diplomacy than this one has been. Those of us who wanted Clintonomics, and health reform, can still wish for more leadership. If not from us, who? When?

I found both Reagan and Bush too quick on the trigger for my liking. Invading Grenada and Panama, harassing Nicaragua and El Salvador, screwing around in Afghanistan on the sly, and subsidizing every kind of gangster who claimed not to be a commie in Latin America. I thought that was all a mistake. And I wasn't crazy about the Gulf War, not a bit. But Clinton seems to think he can nice-guy his way around the world. Uh-huh.

Doesn't work that way. He's all enthused about South Africa; it's wonderful that democracy is happening. But purring platitudes in church or in press conferences is no substitute for hard-eyed decisions to bend others to our national will.

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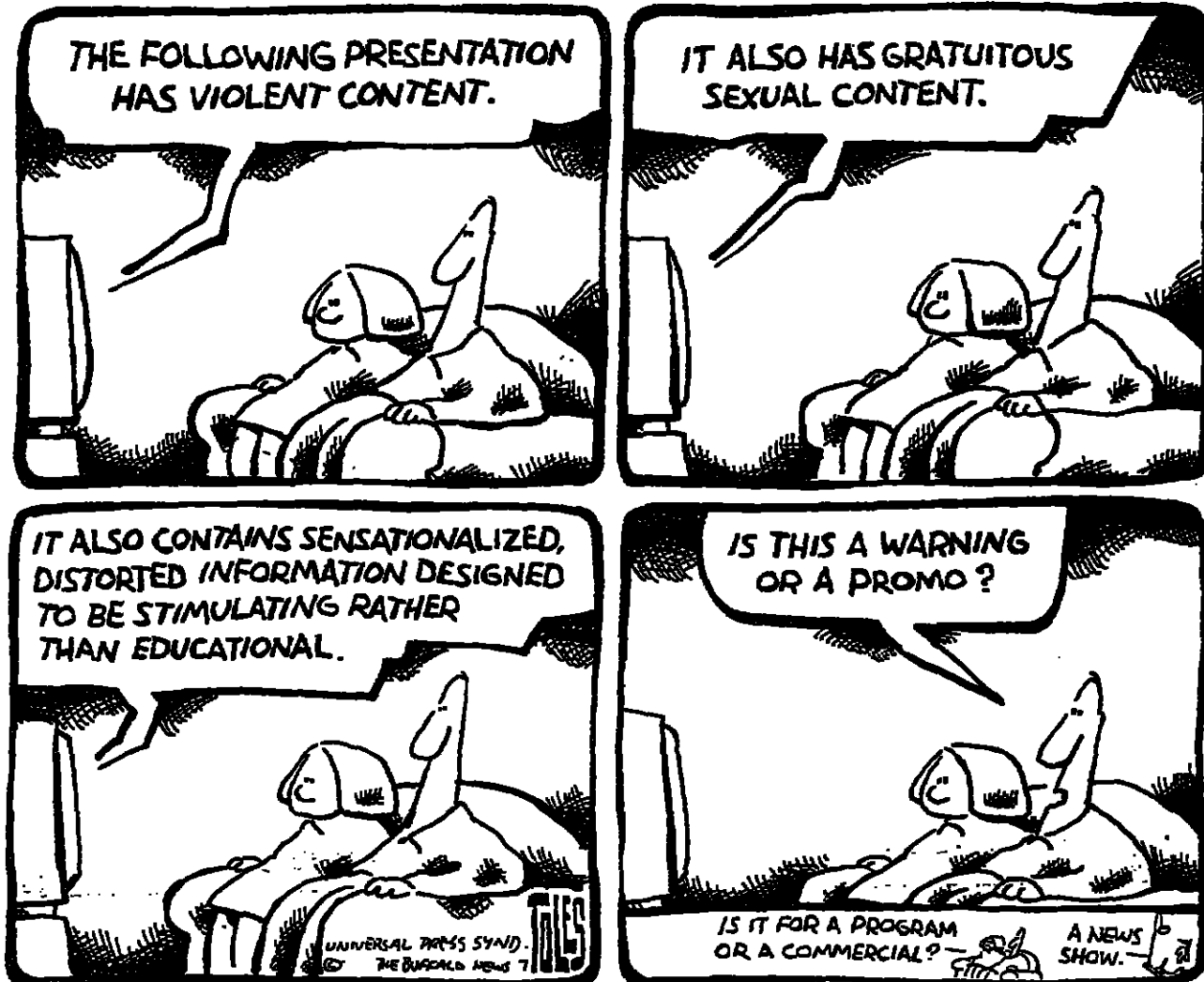
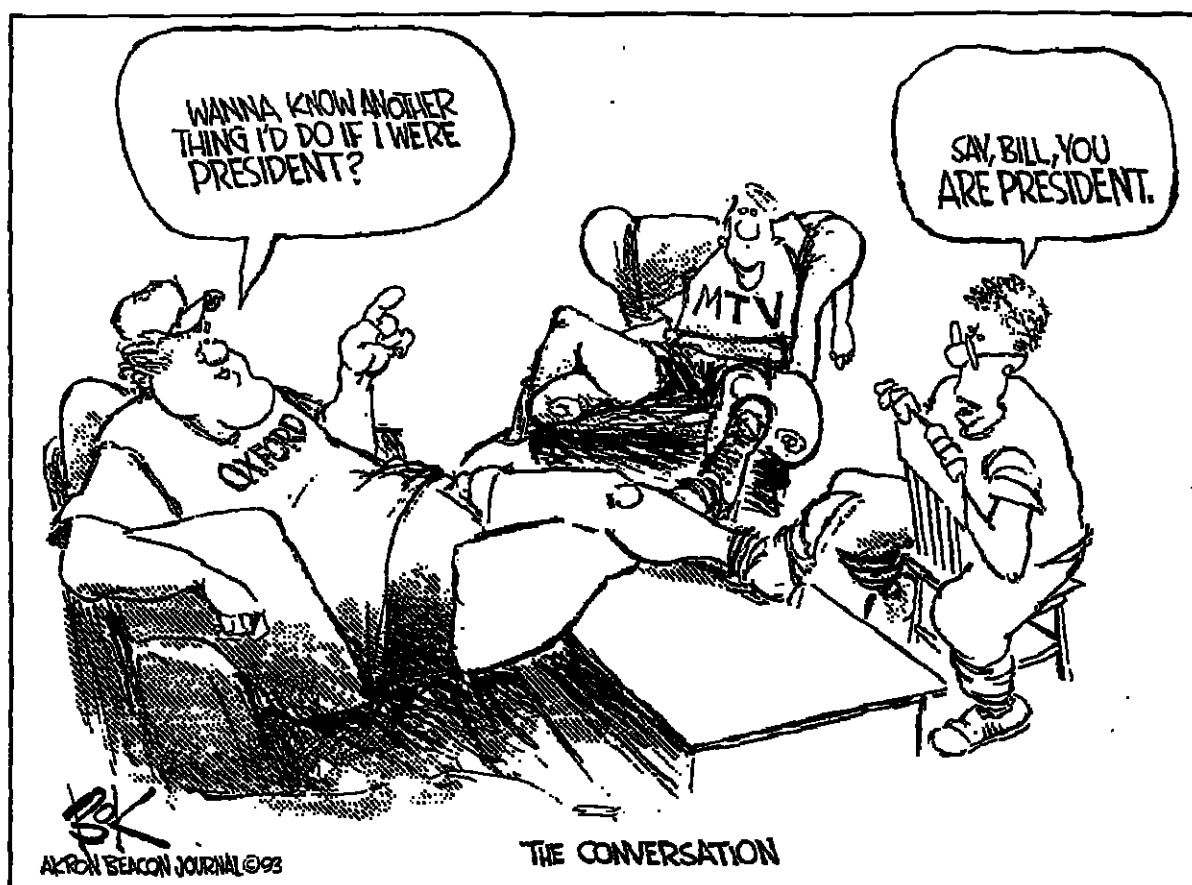
PERSPECTIVE

Editor

Guy Bernfield

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EDITORIAL ART



ROFFS © PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

CAN TWO PEOPLE WHO HAVE ONLY KNOWN HATRED AND VIOLENCE TOWARD EACH OTHER SUDDENLY FIND HAPPINESS AND A LASTING RELATIONSHIP?... FIND OUT ON THE NEXT "OPRAH WINFREY."



Joseph Contreras

Full Nelson



Last week Nelson Mandela's African National Congress (ANC) coasted to power in South Africa's elections. One question lingers, however: What kind of president will Mandela make? Some unsettling conclusions can be drawn from his reaction to the March 28 massacre of Zulu protesters in the heart of Johannesburg's business district.

For the first four days of the crisis a laryngitis-stricken Mandela was nowhere to be seen. He finally surfaced on March 31 to speak in support of his opponent, South African President F.W. de Klerk. Hours earlier, de Klerk had imposed a state of emergency in strife-torn Natal province in the hope of retreating in the mainly Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party, the ANC's main rival there. Citing a need to stem the carnage, Mandela defended the state of emergency—a draconian measure that the ANC stoutly opposed during the four decades of apartheid—in a manner that was nothing short of alarming. Asked if his support for the measure indicated how an ANC-led government would handle its political opponents, Mandela angrily replied that he had no time to address such an "esoteric" question. Later, Mandela was pressed about the murder of eight pro-Inkatha Zulus by trigger-happy ANC guards, and about his subsequent refusal to allow police to search his national headquarters. Did the ANC consider itself above the law? "I am entitled to negotiate with law and order officials," he snapped.

The Mandela who faced the nation after the Johannesburg massacre was irritable, imperious, even sarcastic—nothing like the heroic, iconic portrait the foreign press has painted of him. He was certainly not the same man who gently walked out of a prison farm in February 1990. For all his 75 years, Mandela has a flexible intellect. He long ago discarded the Socialist nostrums he espoused as an idealistic attorney in the 1950s, and he has worked hard to build bridges to South Africa's jittery business community. More generally, he has gone out of his way to assure whites that their skills and capital are welcome in a post-apartheid South Africa, and he has indicated that an ANC-led government will be congenial toward multinational corporations.

Mandela has also shown himself to be a skilled negotiator and a shrewd politician. Within six months of his release from jail he suspended the ANC's armed struggle, a gesture aimed mainly at shoring up de Klerk's support among whites. He has listened to white right-wingers who want an autonomous homeland. Despite relentless fighting between Inkatha and ANC supporters that has claimed more than 10,000 lives in Natal and elsewhere since the mid-1980s, Mandela has held five summits with Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi—and when a last-minute breakthrough paved the way for Inkatha's participation in the country's elections, Mandela credited the strong personal bond between the two men

as one of the factors that had made the agreement possible.

In other respects, however, Mandela's demeanor has clashed with the statesmanlike image his handlers have so assiduously cultivated.

Consider Mandela's willingness to overlook the venality and criminal conduct of some of his longtime comrades—foremost among them his estranged wife, Winnie. According to the ANC's own internal rules, Mrs. Mandela's 1991 conviction on four counts of kidnapping should have kept her from seeking a seat in Parliament, for she was found guilty of a "nonpolitical" crime. Yet the ANC's national executive committee decided to bend the rules in her case—a tacit acknowledgment of her vast popularity—and her name appeared on the list of ANC officials nominated for Parliament at the grass-roots level. Ever loyal, Mandela endorsed the exemption with the lame argument that the ANC was duty-bound to respect the "verdict of the masses."

Less well-known are the cases of Mzwai Piliso and Joe Modise, who held senior positions in the ANC's armed wing during the long years of exile. Last year an ANC-appointed commission implicated Modise and Piliso in serious human rights abuses that occurred in ANC guerrilla camps in Angola during the 1980s. Instead of being punished for their treatment of suspected government infiltrators, however, both men joined Mrs. Mandela on the national list of parliamentary candidates. Modise, who served as commander of the Umkhonto we Sizwe guerrilla force for more than twenty-five years, is even being touted as a future defense minister. The commission also criticized Deputy Secretary-General Jacob Zuma for failing to prevent human rights abuses when he was the ANC's chief of intelligence. Yet Zuma is in line for the sensitive position of premier (the equivalent of state governor) in turbulent Natal.

Mandela's brand of cronyism extends to foreign affairs as well. U.S. State Department officials are particularly worried about his long-standing friendships with Fidel Castro, Muammar Qaddafi and Yasir Arafat. Though U.S. Ambassador Princeton Lyman has bent the ears of Mandela and other ANC officials, he seems resigned to the opening of Cuban and Libyan embassies in Pretoria in the near future.

The problem with Mandela isn't simply poor judgment. He also wields little effective control over his militant followers. This has become painfully obvious during the past four years. During the initial months of his freedom he implored ANC supporters in Natal to throw their pangas (machetes) "into the sea," but he was ignored. Later, he urged youths to allow de Klerk to campaign in black neighborhoods and rural areas. Again, his calls went

unheeded. After years of exhorting blacks not to pay electricity bills and to render townships ungovernable, it is hard to imagine President Mandela persuading his constituents in Soweto to start paying rent or striking trade-union members to accept wage freezes.

Then there is his relationship with de Klerk, who is expected to head the loyal opposition. When Mandela emerged from jail he praised the lifelong National Party po as "a man of integrity." But as the unrest in the townships spiraled out of control, Mandela ferociously turned on him. Last July, when they traveled together to Washington to receive the Liberty Medal from President Clinton, Mandela made a point of snubbing de Klerk. Last December, during a visit to Oslo to pick up the Nobel Peace Prize, Mandela branded de Klerk a "political criminal"—even though the two men shared the prize. More recently, on April 10, Mandela recycled a familiar theme and accused de Klerk of not doing enough to end black-on-black violence. "Our people are being killed by Inkatha and a Third Force consisting of senior state officials, and that is what de Klerk is trying to cover up," he told an enthusiastic throng of followers in Soweto. "He is conniving in the massacre of innocent people in this country because they are blacks."

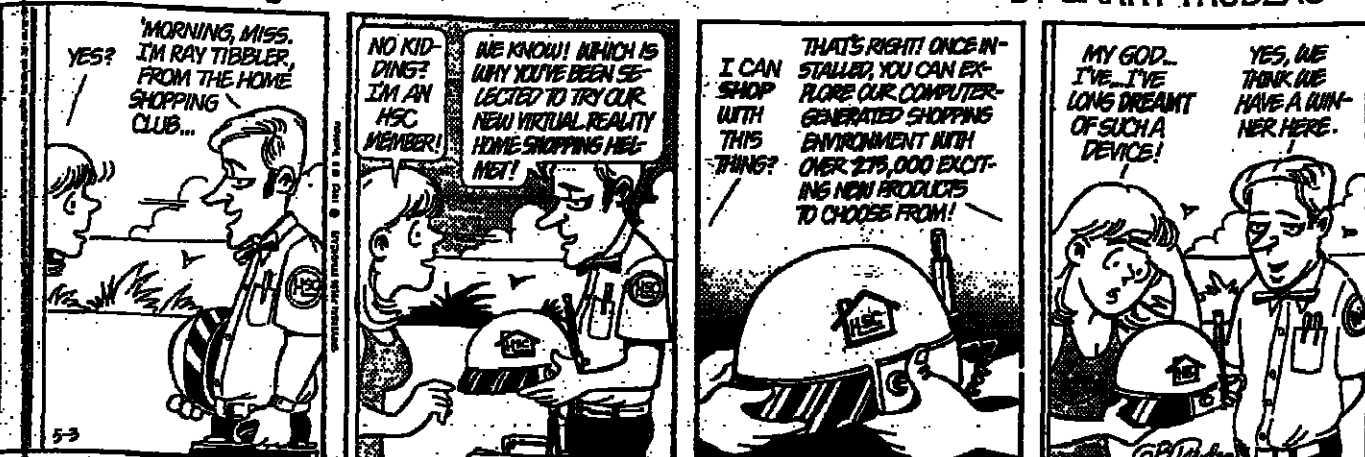
Even in the context of an election campaign, such overheated rhetoric troubled some of Mandela's greatest admirers, including Nobel prize-winning Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu. "To be involved in the hurriedly [of an election] detracts a bit from [his] stature," Tutu told the *Christian Science Monitor* last December. Yet Mandela, at times, seems to relish his verbal salvos. "He doesn't regard de Klerk as a peer but rather as a subordinate or imposter," says Tom Lodge, a political science professor at the University of Witwatersrand who specializes in black South African politics. "He has taken the ungraciousness to an absurd degree."

The role of patron saint of the anti-apartheid struggle came naturally to Mandela, and he played it to perfection. Even today, politically correct South Africans persist in treating him like a demigod. "Of course, it remains difficult to write of a phenomenon like Mr. Mandela in terms other than hagiography," author Nadine Gordimer wrote recently. Given his lifetime of service in the name of freedom, Mandela deserves such gratitude. Yet no amount of praise will change the fact that he is, like all human beings, flawed.

Joseph Contreras is *Newsweek's* Johannesburg bureau chief.

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BY GARRY TRUDEAU



by Jeff MacNelly



Plungers by Jeff MacNelly



If you moved to a new country, learned a new language and started a successful business, you're a **chameleon**.

Larry Lefkowitz

THE FAR SIDE

by GARY LARSON



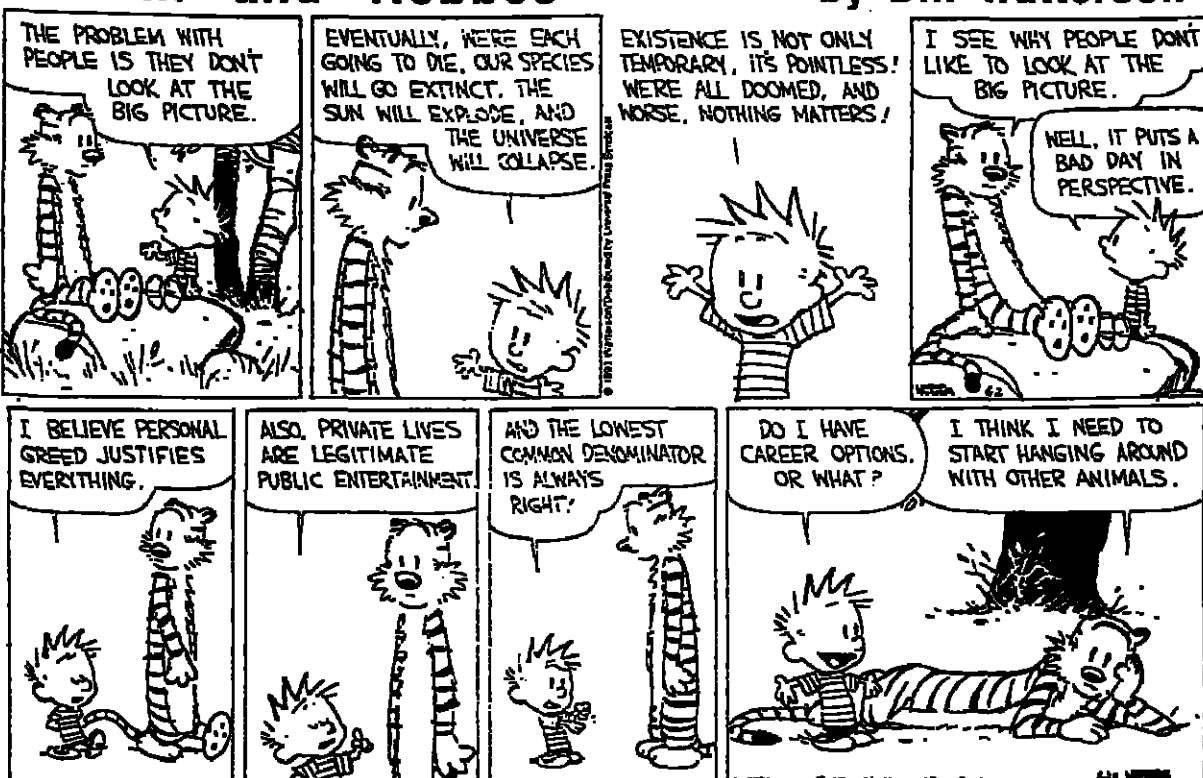
"Whoa! Another bad one! ... I see your severed head lying quietly in the red-stained dirt, a surprised expression still frozen in your lifeless eyes. Next."



"Well, this guidebook is worthless! It just says these people worshipped two gods: one who was all-knowing and one who was all-seeing — but they don't tell you which is which, for crying out loud!"

Calvin and Hobbes

by Bill Watterson



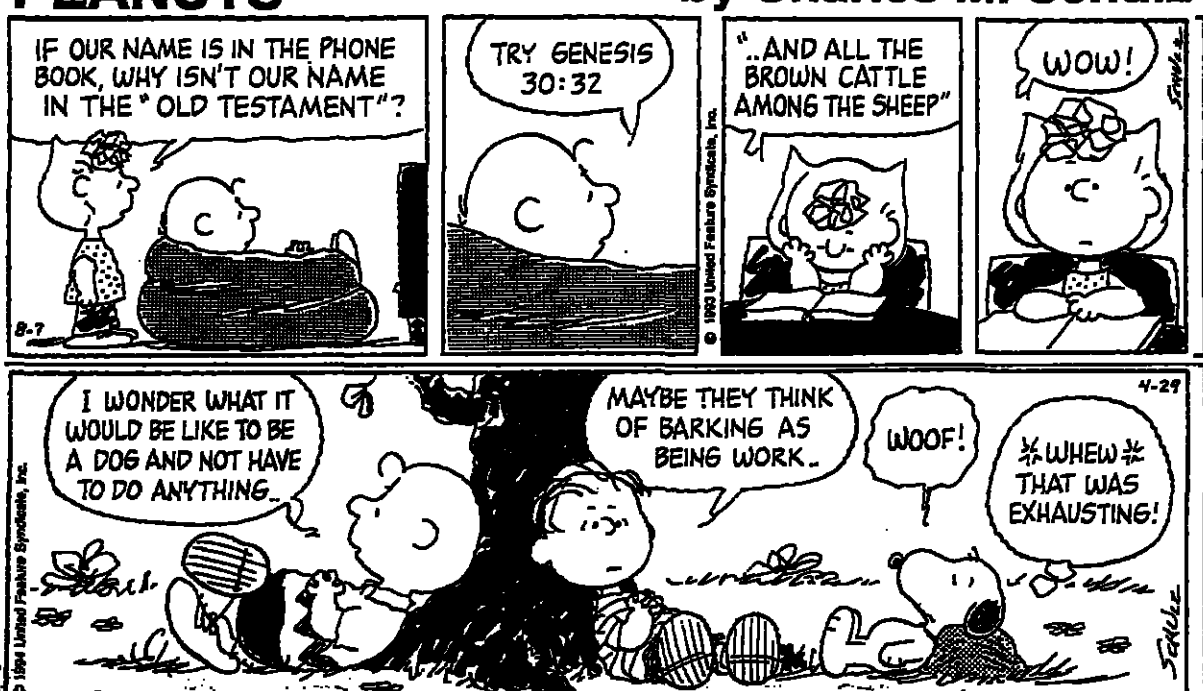
cathv

by Cathy Guisewite



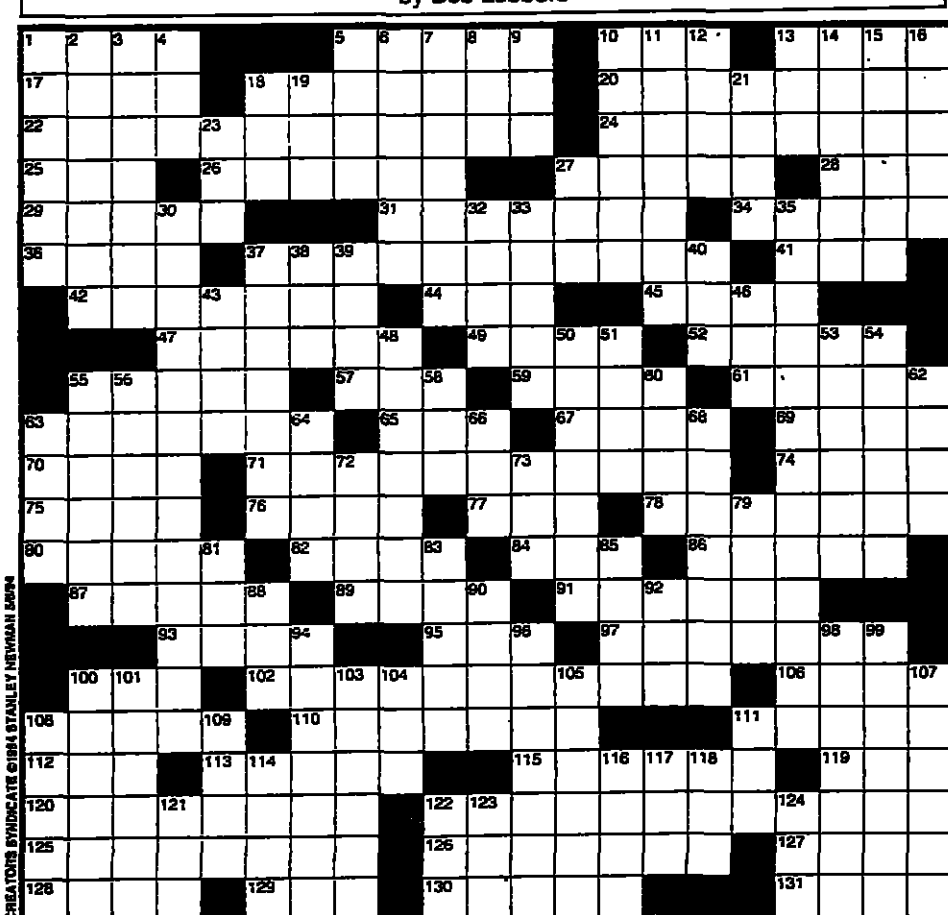
PEANUTS

by Charles M. Schulz



THE NEWSDAY CROSSWORD

Edited by Stanley Newman
AFRICA SCREAMS: Adventurous wordplay
by Bob Lubbers



ACROSS

- 1 Church section
- 5 "Casey" Bat"
- 10 "Believe"
- 15 (Nonsense) tune
- 13 Cabbage concoction
- 17 Gin flavoring
- 18 Single, e.g.
- 20 Western lily
- 22 Dr. Livingstone, at Victoria?
- 24 Tiny African tonics?
- 25 Santa __, CA
- 26 Great Venetian painter
- 27 Lord's house
- 29 Fox's home
- 30 Wimbledon opener
- 31 *The Godfather* director
- 34 VCR button
- 36 Small band
- 37 Keeper of the lianas?
- 41 *The __ of the Deal* (Trump book)
- 42 Soup cracker
- 44 Insect
- 45 CD, e.g.
- 47 Short vestments
- 49 Chain and crosscut
- 52 Tighthead
- 55 Run a meeting
- 57 Get what you bask for
- 59 Ventiane's land
- 61 Some surreal works
- 63 Frenzied
- 65 Gibson of *Maverick*
- 67 Close tightlily
- 69 K-P fillers
- 70 Jacob's third son
- 71 Where prehistoric man ran?
- 74 Actress Hartman
- 75 Cartel in the news
- 77 Impolite look
- 77 Schuss
- 78 Oscar-winner Norma
- 80 Pound parts
- 82 Hoover Dam's lake
- 84 Lineman nearest the sideline
- 86 Ferber and Best
- 87 Punch accessory
- 89 Innovative Christian
- 91 Atelier locale
- 93 Not a repro.
- 95 Postal Creed word
- 97 Second-best scores of a sort
- 100 Fed. exam designers
- 102 Nairobi nabob?
- 106 Racetrack part
- 108 Taco topping
- 110 "Let's go," in Livorno
- 111 Long-billed bird
- 112 Halogen suffix
- 113 Director Fritz et al.
- 115 National Gality city
- 119 " __, nuffi!"
- 120 African dialect?
- 122 Comic tamer's need?
- 125 End of nonemulative advice

DOWN

- DOWN
- 1 *I'm Dancing ___ as I Can*
(Gordon book)
 - 2 Carpenters, at times
 - 3 Hospital rooms
 - 4 Sea squiggle
 - 5 Italian wine region
 - 6 Bridge sequence
 - 7 On ___ (exactly)
 - 8 ___ nibs (big shot)
 - 9 French connections
 - 10 Former Chevy model
 - 11 Doble Gillis' pal
 - 12 Jason's vessel
 - 13 Secret stealer
 - 14 Not as piano
 - 15 Phase
 - 16 *The Christmas That Almost*
 - 17 UK's Antilles possessions: Abbr.
 - 18 River island
 - 19 Hungarian leader
 - 20 Nancy

- 23 Sault __ Marle, Ont.
27 Level the fescue
30 Hot-tempered African
reptiles?
32 School grps.
33 Corolla part
35 African scavenger's
light source?
37 Scathing invective
38 What CD's earn
39 Undiluted
40 Short swim
43 Get around __
46 Imogene's colleague
48 *Shogun* swordsman
50 Doing the dishes
51 London district
53 Twain's New York
home
54 Gets the soap out.
55 Fancy fleapicks
56 " __ we met before?"
58 Cal. neighbor
60 Adds up
62 Birds do it
63 Broadway turkey
64 Mr. Kadiddlehopper
66 *Viva __ Vegas*
68 Asian capital
72 Proof of ownership
73 CO of the ETO
79 Earthly paradise
81 Canal site
83 Comic-strip kid
85 *What's My Line* host
88 Peruka, e.g.
90 Salad-dressing brand
92 Stephen of
The Crying Game
94 Moorish kingdom
96 Contrition
98 Fresno fruit
99 Redirects
100 is unable to
101 Michael Caine movie
103 __ Wat
104 A-tests, for instance:
Abbr.
105 Write down music
107 Mrs. Helmsley's
namesakes
108 *In hoc __ vincas*
109 Salzburg's environs
111 Rode the bench
114 Vowel sequence
116 Knotted up
117 Cabinet dept.
118 A question of motive
121 __ Paulo, Brazil
122 Pettie sizes: Abbr.
123 Ruby Keeler dance
style
124 __ Cruces, NM

In the era B.B. (before Borsa), the dominant interest in Eretz Israel was Zionism (circa 1897-1970) — the latter date marking the supplanting of Zionism by the Eurovision song Contest. But now we have entered the Age of the Borsa. One redeeming feature of this Age is that *aliya* (going up) is more popular with resident Israelis than at any time in their history — and so what if the *aliya* is that of stocks and not of new immigrants. *Yerida* (going down) is even more anathema than it was when it referred to Israelis leaving the country.

I, personally, have nothing against the Borsa, principally because I own no stocks. When I lived in America a couple of decades back, I held some stocks, but the plunging fortunes of the Pennsylvania Railroad cured me forever of holding a portfolio.

The Borsa craze threatens to dethrone even soccer from the national limelight. In fact, if only players' options could be traded on the market like stocks, a real bull market would take hold.

A pity that a commodities market does not exist as in the U.S. It could be set up in the Mehane Yehuda shuk (Tel Aviv doesn't have to get everything). Shoppers who go to squeeze the melons or pinch the tomatoes could pick up a few commodities while at the shuk. If this suggestion for a shuk commodities market be decried as somewhat primitive by some, let them remember that Wall Street began as curbstone trading. We can't emulate such a beginning on Jaffa Street because the Israeli driver makes sitting on curbstones dangerous, but the shuk is eminently suitable for *shev v'al tisseh*: "laissez faire" in Hebrew, but literally "sit and don't do." A commodities shuk can be initiated even under a labor-led government; the Likud might be a more capitalistic sponsor — but dealing in futures is a later step.

Larry Lefkowitz lives in Jerusalem and is the author of *How To Be An Israeli* and *New Jewish Humor*.

Breakfast of the soul: Starting a day sated by Talmud

FOR much of my life I've been a Talmud addict," the fictional I. David Goodkind tells the reader in Herman Wouk's novel, *Inside, Outside*.

"I don't spend day and night over its many volumes as my grandfather did, but even at the Goodkind and Curtis office, I used to arrive early and, with four or five cups of strong coffee, study for an hour or more every morning."

"I won't go deeply into this," continues Goodkind, a presidential adviser who studies the ancient tomes each morning in his office at Washington's Executive Office Building.

"Just take my word for it, under the opaque Aramaic surface the Talmud is a magnificent structure of subtle legal brilliancies, all interwoven with legend, mysticism, the color of ancient times, and the cut and thrust of powerful minds

in sharp clash. I can't get enough of it, and I've been at it for decades."

Goodkind may be fictional, but the phenomenon he describes — daily or weekly Talmud and Tora study by professionals immersed in the commerce of the everyday world — is a very real part of the modern religious landscape.

Alone, in pairs (*hevrotot*), or in groups, thousands of people — men and women — try to put into practice Shammai's centuries-old dictum as brought down in the Ethics of the Fathers: "Make your study of the Tora a regular habit."

"It's like an elixir in the morning," said Kalman Paz, a Jerusalem gastroenterologist who studies a page of Talmud from 8:10 to 9:10 each morning with a group of eight other professionals.

"It's a wonderful way to start the day. It puts me in the right frame of mind. Once I start work I am stuck in the world of profes-

Many Israeli professionals find that an hour or two of scriptural study is a bracing morning workout before they head to the office, writes Herb Keinon.

sional activity until eight or nine at night. But this gives me perspective."

One of the people Paz studies with is an accountant named David Bruce, who in addition to this study group attends an even earlier one that begins at 5:30 a.m.

"I do this because as a Jew I want to do God's will," said Bruce, who between morning study sessions prays and helps with the daily send-off of his five children. "God wants us to know his Tora. The byproduct is that you gain a certain degree of Divine wisdom, and this gives you a great deal of strength which stays

with you throughout the day."

Bruce said he is not bothered by the fact that some of what he learns in the Talmud does not seem readily applicable. "When you learn and attain wisdom, it helps make you a *mensh*. It builds up your character, gives you strength to overcome the evil inclination."

Bruce, who has his own accounting firm, said clients and co-workers know not to call him until after 10 in the morning. "This is a given in my office," he said. "And people not only accept it, but I dare say they respect it."

Steven Rosenbaum, a Jerusa-

lem dentist who won't see patients until his one-hour Talmud study session ends at nine, explains the reason for his Talmud habit by referring to a section that appears early in the morning prayers: "These are things of which man enjoys the fruits in this life, while the principal remains for him in the hereafter," reads the traditional prayer book.

"Namely, honoring parents, the practice of human kindness, early attendance at the house of study morning and evenings, hospital-ity, visiting the sick, dowering the bride, attending the dead to the grave, devotion in prayer, and

making peace between man and his fellow. But the study of Tora excels them all."

Rosenbaum believes that his Tora learning will stand him in good stead in the hereafter.

"Just because we cannot see the payment in the hereafter is not to say it is not a reality," he said.

"As a God-fearing Jew I am obligated to do God's will, to start my day in that direction," he said. "And this is God's will."

Rosenbaum said the daily learning, besides an expression of God's will, also brings with it side benefits. "There are benefits one derives from learning, one of which is a certain way of life, a certain way of looking at things that makes life more pleasant."

Rosenbaum said that while he sits and studies he does not think of other things he could be doing, such as increasing his income by seeing more patients.

"We learn that a person's in-

come is based on his prayers on Rosh Hashana. I accept that as being truth, and that even if I put in more hours, my income would end up the same."

THE STRUGGLE to devote a certain number of hours a day or week to Tora study is not reserved only for men.

Rahel Ness Lobel, who works as an office manager and freelance editor, said that each Tuesday she goes to Nishmat, a women's yeshiva, for a three-hour session in the Prophets.

"I love it," she said. "Not only does it bring me closer to who we are, who I am, but the actual learning gives me strength to face what is happening today."

"Reading from the sources is not just an intellectual exercise, but it helps me understand more what God wants from us, what our history looked like. This helps put today's events into perspective."

Around the country, Ethiopians are the new kids on the block

Three years after Operation Solomon brought Ethiopian families here, some are finally unpacking their bags and moving in, Sue Fishkoff reports

Addis Tigabu's four-room apartment in central Ashdod still has a temporary feel. Furnishings are sparse, and just a few small photographs hang on the bare yellow walls.

An elegant armoire lining one wall of the living room contains some cups and saucers — spread out to fill the space — and an oversized television set. There are no books or records on the shelves. No magazines or toys lying on tabletops. In short, what's missing is the accumulated "stuff" of modern life.

But the apartment is all his. And it's immaculate. For the former resident of Kwara, Ethiopia, who arrived in Israel three years ago this week with Operation Solomon, it represents his first stable roots in the country he and his family now call home. "I'm very happy here, very happy to be in Israel," he says.

The Tigabus are one of 2,300 Ethiopian families from Operation Solomon who have already bought their own homes, utilizing generous mortgages offered by the Absorption Ministry.

More than 1,000 of those families have moved into their new homes, leaving approximately 5,000 families in temporary housing sites, mostly in caravans. The government's goal is to move all of them into permanent homes as quickly as possible.

In theory, there's no reason why any Ethiopians should still be living in caravans. Since last June, in a government-sponsored mortgage scheme that is far more favorable than any offer made to another immigrant group, every Ethiopian family is eligible for mortgages that start at NIS 200,000 for a couple without children. More than 90 percent of

that sum becomes an outright gift; the remainder is paid back in monthly installments of NIS 140, designed to be within the financial reach of every immigrant.

But thousands linger in the caravan sites, filled with doubts and fears. "They don't believe that the government is giving them all this money," explains Gabaye Adameka, former manager of the Hafez Haim caravan site, 4 km. south of Gedera, and now national coordinator of the Ethiopian mortgage program for the Absorption Ministry. "They believe that the government is trying to trick them. We really have to work hard to convince them that it's real."

When Ethiopian immigrants apply for their mortgages, the Absorption Ministry also hands them an information package containing cassettes and booklets that explain the process of buying a home in Israel. Procedures such as scanning newspaper ads, negotiating with landlords or getting a telephone book-up are unfamiliar and often terrifying to people used to living in small Ethiopian villages, Adameka explains.

But some people feel the pre-packaged information is not enough, particularly for a population with a high illiteracy rate in Amharic, let alone Hebrew.

So beginning last fall, a group of Ethiopian veterans from Operation Moses, in the country since the mid '80s, began going into the caravan sites to explain the process face-to-face to their newly-arrived compatriots. These activists are funded and trained by the Ethiopian Project Shatil (Support Project for Voluntary Organization), a New Israel Fund offshoot that provides technical and organizational support for nonprofit



Nigist Mengeshe, national coordinator of Shatil's Ethiopian project, spends her days driving from caravan site to caravan site, offering advice and greasing bureaucratic wheels. (J. Fishkoff)

social-change efforts in Israel.

Information Days were scheduled at central points in the north, center and south of the country last fall. Lawyers and accountants were brought in to explain the minutiae of buying apartments.

Shatil representatives handed out free books written in simple Amharic and Hebrew, including sample contracts to enable immigrants to spot tricky "fine print." Ethiopian speakers ran four follow-up workshops for immigrants

actually in the process of buying homes, where people could ask questions in small-group settings.

Tigabu attended the first Information Day held last September 21 in the Hafez Haim caravan site, his home since mid-'91. He already had his mortgage in hand, and was pounding the pavements of Ashdod looking for a suitable apartment, without much success.

Because of his insufficient Hebrew, he had to pull his 17-year-old son out of boarding school for a month to help him negotiate with landlords, something he's still embarrassed to recount. The

expenses involved in traveling every day from the caravans to downtown Ashdod stretched his monthly welfare payments to breaking point.

"It's not like buying a basket of tomatoes," he says.

Four months ago, Tigabu, his wife and five children moved into their new apartment. "This is so much better than life in the caravan sites, where we were so isolated from the life of the country," he says.

Tigabu, a policeman for 24 years in his native Kwara, and one of the few locals with a higher education, was an influential force in the caravan site, and the many Kwaraans at Hafez Haim looked to him for leadership.

He was the first in his group to buy an apartment. After his success, others rushed to join him. Eight families from his extended Kwara clan now live near him in Ashdod, and Tigabu continues to advise others who are trying to move out.

"Two big problems are Hebrew and logistics, because the caravans



Addis Tigabu, who with help from Shatil has recently moved from a caravan to a permanent apartment, finally feels rooted in the country he and his family call home. (Sue Fishkoff)

are so far from towns where we want to buy homes," Tigabu says. "But the biggest problem by far is dealing with middlemen, such as real-estate agents. If an agent is working with an immigrant who doesn't understand the system, he can exploit him. Some of them take a lot of money for nothing. It's a real shame. The people's ignorance hurts them, and that's a big part of what I help to change."

NIGIST Mengeshe is national coordinator of Shatil's Ethiopian Project, and the major author of its Amharic-Hebrew information book. She organizes the Information Days and workshops, and spends most of her days driving from caravan site to caravan site, offering advice, soothing fears, and greasing bureaucratic wheels.

A 38-year-old Operation Moses veteran, Mengeshe is also a mother of four who lives in Bat Yam and studies for her master's in social work at the Hebrew University, a hectic schedule.

"If I don't help them, who will?" she asks.

Mengeshe works with a part-time aide, Wondie Akalie, and six Ethiopian university graduates from Operation Moses, who run the follow-up workshops. She says that Shatil did not get involved at first in helping Ethiopians move out of the caravans, because they thought the government mortgage scheme was working.

"But then we saw people sitting on their loans, afraid to go and negotiate with landlords," she says. "The Israeli and Ethiopian mentalities are very different. The Absorption Ministry was handing them cassettes, but they weren't using them. It's not the same as sitting across from someone who can explain it in your own language."

Mengeshe and Akalie invited 60 immigrants to their first Information Day last fall. More than 120 showed up, and others begged for another day to be scheduled.

"The difference is, we're not a bureaucratic government organization," Mengeshe says. "The people believed us. They trusted us, because we had no interest in

selling them apartments. Whereas the government's interest is just to move them out of the caravans as quickly as possible, our interest is that every immigrant be ready to start this new life."

According to Shatil, 653 Ethiopians attended information days and workshops in 1993, and 171 so far this year. Unfortunately, the project has now run out of funding, and it is unclear whether it will continue.

Despite the efforts of the Absorption Ministry and the Shatil project, misinformation and fears are still rampant in the caravan sites.

Shashe Tzabai, 49, is a single mother of four living in the Mazar caravan site about five km. south of Rosh Ha'ayin. She attended a Shatil information day and workshop series, but is still plagued by indecision. On the one hand, she sometimes walks through the streets of Rosh Ha'ayin and Petah Tikva, dreaming of the home she would like to buy. On the other hand, she worries that as an older, uneducated woman immigrant, she will never be able to afford what she imagines will be enormous mortgage payments.

"Here, I live on welfare," she says. "Thinking about taking out a mortgage, in my position, frightens me. How will I ever pay it back? I'm a woman who doesn't know the cities, or Hebrew, or even how to bargain with Israelis. Who will I buy from? Where should I buy? It's just not possible for me."

Tzabai tells of walking through Rosh Ha'ayin, looking for handwritten "for sale" signs posted on available buildings. That's one of the lessons she learned in a Shatil workshop, where immigrants are told of ways to avoid costly real-estate agent fees. But soon she realized that a local real-estate agent was also working the streets, busily tearing down the signs as fast as they were posted. Mengeshe says this has happened in several towns where Ethiopians are looking for housing.

While the more industrious Ethiopian immigrants have already taken advantage of government mortgage schemes and information days and have bought apartments, it's the weak, the elderly, the single-mother families that remain behind. This is the group Shatil was concentrating on, before the Ethiopian Project ran out of money.

"The biggest problem is to teach these people how to act independently," says Wondie Akalie. "Our goal is not to solve every little problem they have, but to show them how to work it out themselves. It takes a lot of strength, a lot of patience. You have to sit with lots of different people for a very long time, and talk and talk. But in the end, it pays off."

Phase 2: Avoiding 'ghettos'

THREE years after Operation Solomon, the government is eager to speed up the process of closing down the caravan sites. This May 1, the Absorption Ministry began phase 2 of its Ethiopian mortgage scheme, designed to streamline absorption.

Mortgages are now larger, to enable immigrants to buy better apartments, and they can now be issued only in 57 more established towns and cities, instead of in less well-off neighborhoods or development towns. In this way, the government hopes to spread the immigrants out and avoid the creation of large Ethiopian "ghettos."

To encourage Ethiopians to move into "strong residential areas," explains Amnon Beer, assistant to the spokesman of the Absorption Ministry. "There is no way we want these people to end up in peripheral zones or development towns. There may be plenty of available apartments in Ofakim, but we want to give them enough money to live in Jerusalem."

Ethiopian families will now receive larger mortgages, beginning at NIS 260,000 instead of NIS 200,000.

The amount is increased depending on the location of the apartment rather than the size of the family, to encourage buying in better neighborhoods.

S.F.

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Town wins honor for facing down antisemites

LAST winter, when skinheads threw cinderblocks through the window of a Jewish home displaying a hanukkah, the community of Billings, Montana, rallied.

The Billings Gazette published a full-page drawing of a hanukkah and townsfolk pasted them in their own windows.

Unable to distinguish the Jewish homes from those of non-Jews, the skinheads—who are aligned with such white supremacist groups as Aryan Nation and the Ku Klux Klan—ceased further attacks.

No sooner had the hate campaign begun than it was crushed.

In recognition of the town's solidarity, the American Jewish Committee, at its annual dinner here last week, presented Billings Police Chief Wayne Inman with a special citation. In making the award, organization director David Harris evoked the World War

II-era Danes who helped smuggle 7,500 Jews to Sweden, and Bulgarians who refused to deliver Jews to the Nazis.

The incident became a model for a community overcoming its enemies.

It also validated the recent urging of Inman, 51, who had arrived in Billings just a year earlier after 28 years on the Portland, Oregon, police force. The Montana native and Marine veteran retired from the Portland force, because he wanted to get away from the "big city."

In 1992, Inman first saw racist fliers after being named top cop in the city of 81,000. He "naively believed, though we had skinheads in the city, their influence wouldn't be critical."

Even today, he estimates the skinheads in Billings number a half-dozen.

But when additional anti-Jewish, -black and -homosexual leaf-

A Montana city stood together with its small Jewish community and crushed a campaign mounted by skinheads, Hillel Kuttler writes

lets appeared six months later during a Martin Luther King Day march, Inman decided to take a stand.

Threats had been made against the tiny Jewish community of 240, including those in surrounding Billings County, for the previous few years.

First, Jewish cemeteries were vandalized during the High Holy Days in 1992. Then came the Martin Luther King Day and Hanukkah incidents last year.

"The next step was property destruction, assaults and death," Inman said in an interview here. "I wanted to intervene at the earliest

possible stage. I explained in the best way I could: 'These folks represent a substantial threat to our community over time: let's face it now.'"

The police chief's awareness of the danger facing minorities dated from the 1988 beating death of Ethiopian immigrant Mulegatis Serew by Portland skinheads.

After the leafletting incident, Inman brought his message to schools and churches. He told people they didn't understand the problem if they really believed the solution was to not cast a spotlight on the hatemongers.

The turning point was a May

1993 rally for tolerance in which 600 citizens turned up.

"It said to me: we have a city that is aware and moved out of the classic denial they were in," Inman said. "It's a story we want to tell—good triumphs over evil," he stated, adding that the town's response has resonated across the US, because "we're so hungry for good news in this country."

The conductor of the city's symphony orchestra, Uri Barnea, believes that Billings responded the way it did because the victims were familiar faces.

"Racial bigotry against American Indians is commonplace,"

said the Israeli-bred Barnea, who has himself faced periodic threats by extremists during his 10 years in Billings. "But when it happened all of a sudden to the middle class, the Jewish community, ... it immediately touched the hearts and minds of people who know us personally."

"It could have been that complacency, as far as other minorities, was not the case [here]," added Barnea, emphasizing that this was just his hypothesis.

Gazette publisher Wayne Schile said: "Though I think this is a wholesome and well-meaning community, this was an opportunity to address something we have not been used to in this community, namely: hate crimes."

Inman attributed the community's behavior to its Great Plains culture: "There has to be a common sense of justice and fair play, and Montana has that. It comes from the frontier spirit where we

take care of our neighbor. In the same way cities rally when there's a flood, an earthquake, cities rally against hatred."

Asked about Billings' response to the hate in its midst, Anti-Defamation League national director Abraham Foxman said, "It wasn't so much an act of courage in Billings as moral leadership."

But he acknowledged it represented an exception to the norm.

"What we haven't been able to find so we can clone," Foxman said, "is what makes the people of Billings, Montana, stand up and say 'No.'"

Though Inman stood up to the Klan, he still exercises caution, because he has been threatened by the Klan. He declines to give the first names or hometowns of his two grown children, who were influenced by his law enforcement career. His son is a police officer in Oregon and his daughter is an investigator in California.

Jewish Prague makes a comeback in the Nineties

The Jewish community once known as the 'Jerusalem of Europe' is showing signs of revival, Sheri Allen reports

A Jew who visits Prague today will get the impression that the city is home to a large, thriving Jewish community.

Posters hung along windy medieval streets feature a minimalist Golem against a backdrop of Old Town buildings. T-shirts in shop windows grab the attention of passersby with pop-art designs in bright colors of such Jewish icons as Kafka walking down a cobblestone street and headstones from the historic Jewish cemetery.

Yes, Jewish headstones are a "cool" Prague symbol. Non-Jewish Czech teens sport stars of David, larger and more garish than one finds on Jews.

Yet, there are fewer than 3,000 Jews in Prague today. In 1939, the number of Jews in the lands comprising the current Czech Republic, Bohemia and Moravia, numbered between 90,000 and 120,000, about 30,000 of them in Prague.

This community, which dated back to the Middle Ages, produced some of the finest rabbis in Europe, as well as several major 20th-century thinkers and artists. The most famous sons of the Czech Jewish community include, aside from the Maharal, Mordechai Meisel, Max Brod, Alphonse Mucha and Franz Kafka.

The Nazis destroyed this prolific community, killing close to 80,000 Czech Jews at Terezin (Theresienstadt), the concentration camp near the Czech-German border, Auschwitz, and other camps. The Jews who remained in Prague after the war largely lost their connection to Judaism under decades of Communist rule. By the eve of the "Velvet Revolution" in 1989, when communism lost its grip on the region, only a few dozen families were listed at Prague's Jewish Town Hall as be-



Old Prague: A place where Jewish headstones and Stars of David are 'cool' symbols.

(Debbie Cooper)

ing members of the minyan at the Altneuschul, Europe's oldest remaining synagogue.

Now, however, flickerings of light and life are animating the tiny remnant of what was, during the Renaissance, the most influential Jewish community in Europe.

"I THINK I'm Jewish but I don't know anything about it," said Martin, one of my students at the engineering college where I taught conversational English. My talk with him was one of the things that spurred me to teach in the Jewish community. I had mentioned Passover during one of our classes, and Martin's embarrassed statement, after class was over, caught me by surprise.

"I've been wanting to go to Israel," he said, "but I don't know who to go to about it..." A few months later, after I took him to the right official, he located the relevant birth certificates and the Terezin deportation notice of his grandmother's mother, preserved along with thousands of others like it in the Prague Jewish Town Hall. Martin was subsequently registered as a member of the Jewish community, and traveled to Israel last summer for a month on a kibbutz.

The Jewish Town Hall is prominent on Maiselova Street among the stony walkways and alleys comprising the Old Jewish Town. Under the Town Hall's distinctive dual Roman and Hebrew clocks

(the latter running right to left, counterclockwise) is one of the main hubs of tourist activity in Prague. It is right next to the Altneuschul, built in the 13th century.

The stately Town Hall, where the leadership of Czech Jewry conducted its affairs from Mordechai Meisel's day in the 1520s right up to the present, is poorly staffed and poorly funded.

By October 1993, when I left Prague, 1,200 Jews had joined the Prague Jewish Community, up from only about 300 four years before. Considering that one has to present documentation of Jewish identity to officially join the community, this is not a minor phenomenon.

But only a few dozen are active in Jewish life. The traditional Orthodox minyan at the Altneuschul is very small as is the "modern" Orthodox Shabbat minyan at the gorgeous Jerusalemka Street synagogue, near Wenceslas Square. A score or so of young people may be found at a Liberal *havura*, Bet Simcha, on Friday nights.

However, the needs of more than a thousand Prague Jews are not being met by the present institutions. And to them, one must add the hundreds of Czechs who, like my student Martin, grew up not knowing any more about their Jewish identity than that their grandparents or great-grandparents died in the Holocaust, and one realizes there is more of a

potential Jewish community than an actual one.

"I ALWAYS knew I was Jewish, but I never talked to anyone about it," a nervous female voice told me on the telephone. "I just want to talk to someone about it."

I had put my telephone number on signs at Charles University announcing a workshop on prayer and Jewish identity in the Town Hall, and over subsequent weeks I got several calls from prospective participants.

Magdalena was a young Polish woman studying literature at the university. Her grandmother had converted to Catholicism but in old age admitted to her family that they were, in fact, Jewish. I even-

tually became friends with her.

I had been going to the Friday evening *havura* Bet Simcha, run by the iconoclastic Sylvie Wittman, almost since I had arrived in Prague. Organized in the spring of 1991 as a place for young Jews to explore their roots and meet one another, Bet Simcha conducts an informal lecture with some songs and kiddush, rather than a minyan. Wittman, who is often at odds with the elderly Orthodox leadership of the Town Hall, is from a Czech family that survived the Holocaust by hiding out in a rural Moravian village. She studied what the Communists allowed of religious history on the university level before starting to give tours of Jewish interest through the Old Town and to Terezin.

In her Friday night lectures on Jewish history, Wittman displayed a cynical attitude towards spirituality, a sarcasm and mistrust which is typical of Czechs both young and old. But when I asked her if I could teach a few prayers at Bet Simcha, she seemed interested and handed the reins to me for several weeks while she was on vacation. After some discussion with officials at the Jewish Town Hall, I began giving my workshops there while leading Bet Simcha and giving tours through the Jewish quarter.

Many of the participants in my workshop at the Town Hall were very shy and intimidated to begin with, but over days and weeks they let themselves ask questions and express ideas that had been forbidden under more than four decades of communism. Yet they watched and listened.

At Bet Simcha, however, I found the mostly teenaged participants willing to sing and recite phonetic Hebrew, as I taught "Lecha Dodi" and other psalms of Kabbalah Shabbat.

As fall approached, however, I realized there were too many questions I could not answer. The more I taught, the more I realized I needed a stronger base of learning than what I had brought to Prague, and decided to come to Israel to study.

Now I know how little I knew then. Yet, I recently received a letter from Magdalena. She thanked me for having helped her get over her fear of claiming her Jewish roots. I realized that however little it was, what I did touched on a great yawning need. The descendants of the community destroyed by the Holocaust deserve better than Golem postcards and headstone T-shirts.

Branching out into Jewish genealogy

A more liberal Eastern Europe has led to more research opportunities for Jewish genealogists, Greer Fay Cashman reports

JEWISH genealogists and historians who had difficulty gaining access to archival documents in the former Soviet Union and its East European satellites, are now benefiting from the emergence of liberal regimes in these areas.

Despite the loss or destruction of vast quantities of records during World War II from both Poland and Ukraine, where Jews have lived for more than 1,000 years, these two regions still offer invaluable treasures to scholars of Jewish history.

This was confirmed by Dr. Volodymyr Lozysky, deputy director-general of the Ukrainian Central Archives, and Prof. Jerzy Skowronek, chief director of the Polish State Archives, who are here this week to attend the Fourth International Seminar on Jewish Genealogy.

Genealogy, says Lozysky, is not merely the compiling of family trees. If properly studied, genealogy can throw light on socio-political processes.

But Lozysky is critical of the way Jewish genealogical research is being conducted in Ukraine, claiming it has been downgraded to "the level of dilettantes."

"There are so many sources which are not being explored," he says, citing among others synagogue records and law courts, which contain files on business licenses, property transactions, contracts and unpaid taxes. Educational institutions, in addition to holding progress reports on past students, also have addresses, father's profession, names of par-

ents and siblings, and occasionally even the name and profession of a grandfather, if he happened to have studied at the same institution.

Other important sources, says Lozysky, include the archives of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the records of the American Joint Distribution Committee. When the JDC gave help to Jews anywhere, the person's name, address, economic circumstances, state of health and means of livelihood, as well as the names of all dependents living under the same roof, were placed on record.

Noting that there are 37 central or branch archives in the Ukraine containing information about Jewish populations, Lozysky singles out the Central State History Archives of Kiev and Lwow, whose records date back to the 16th century, as being the most extensive. Advising researchers who are tracing their family roots to "look at the map," Lozysky explains that while records of births and marriages for those born and raised in a settlement might be easy to find, people born in villages where there was no syna-

gogue or civil records were registered in a nearby town or synagogue, a factor which could require considerable research.

THERE ARE 94 local, regional, state and ministerial archives in Poland, in addition to museums and libraries. Although wars and the resulting shifting of borders has seriously fragmented the country's archives, there are still rich collections of data "exemplifying the creative work of many generations," says Skowronek. Like Lozysky, Skowronek urges genealogical researchers not to confine themselves to birth and marriage registers but to take advantage of the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw, the Polish State Archives, museum holdings, the Polish Academy of Sciences and Scientific Libraries in Warsaw, Cracow, Lublin and elsewhere.

There is also much to be learned in ecclesiastical libraries, the archives of the Interior Ministry, and conversion records, Skowronek suggests. A large-scale inventory of Jewish cemeteries, available through local Jewish au-

thorities has also become a valuable source of genealogical information.

Documents relating to Jewish life in Poland date back to the first half of the 14th century. While there are regional archives in which the greater portion of documents has been preserved, there are many places, Skowronek cautions, where the chances of finding something are virtually nil.

On the brighter side, Skowronek emphasizes the advantages of searching beyond the obviously Jewish. Thousands of documents which do not have a clear link to Judaica collections, but which nonetheless contain information about individual Jews and Jewish life, can be found in many archival collections, he says.

Jewish genealogy is a relatively novel study for Polish archivists. "We never thought ordinary people would want to know about their ancestors," Skowronek confesses. "For us, genealogical research was conducted into noble families."

Polish and Ukrainian archivists are now being trained in Jewish genealogical studies, according to Skowronek and Lozysky, and can thus assist in research.

Both men say they are envious of the modern technologies used in Western countries to copy valuable data and preserve it for posterity. Neither has a budget for computerization.

Despite the obvious problems which remain for the genealogical researcher, the more fashionable the study becomes, the more information will come to light.

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Off with his head: The turbulent history of the unredeemed

THERE AND THEN
SRAYA SHAPIRO

THE tales of woe that Yosef Sambari recorded in his *Sefer Divrei Yosef* carried a message: Trust in God to save the Jews from those who would do them ill.

Sambari lived in Cairo in the second half of the 17th century. He was a scribe by profession and a historian by inclination. He freely used information he had found in the works of Jewish and non-Jewish writers, streamlining history more often than not to prove his point.

The full text of Sambari's oeuvre has been included in a book by Dr. Shimon Shitler, also called *Sefer Divrei Yosef* (Jerusalem, The Ben Zvi Institute, 488 pp.). Sambari's account is, Shitler says, a record of 1,100 years of Jewish history under Moslem rule, a weird history in which long periods of peaceful coexistence were marred by unpredictable spells of violence.

Sambari gives long lists of Mos-

lem rulers, particularly from the Mashriq, the Eastern part of the Moslem world. Obviously, the fate of the Jews depended on the wisdom or whim of the ruler of the day.

A recurring event in this account is an obnoxious person having his head cut off after a drinking binge.

One such story is associated with Mohammed, the founder of Islam. According to Sambari, it was a Christian monk, whom he calls Buhairan, who predicted Mohammed's rise when he was still a boy. When Mohammed actually rose to power, Buhairan talked him into slaying all the Jews who had not rallied behind him. But Abu-Bakr, Mohammed's military chief, forestalled this drastic action.

When everyone was fast asleep after a grand fete the monk held in Mohammed's honor, Abu-Bakr stealthily obtained Mohammed's magic sword and cut off Bu-

hairan's head. If we trust Sambari's sources, Abu-Bakr was the son of Rosh Galuta, the head of the Diaspora Jews. The association of this account with the Purim story is too blatant to ignore.

Another related incident mentioned by Sambari is the case of the messianic pretender from Baghdad, David Alroy. When Jewish leaders told him the time of redemption had not come yet, Alroy just laughed. An Arab ruler who professed friendship for Alroy arranged a feast in his honor. When all the guests were overcome with wine and fatigue, Alroy's head was cut off.

Some of the "kings" (Sambari tends to call all rulers kings) mentioned were quite mad. One governor of Egypt "declared himself

God, requested his servants to kneel before him. He used to send old women to eavesdrop on talks in the bedchambers of his ministers. He killed the boy who led the donkey he was riding on, and washed his hands in the boy's blood. He made the Copts wear heavy wooden crucifixes, and the Jews logs of wood around their necks, even in the bath. One week he converted 7,000 Christians and Jews to Islam and destroyed synagogues. A week later he restored the people to their original faith and rebuilt the prayer sites."

Some rulers were simply cruel, without any anti-Jewish bias. Hagag Ibn Yusuf of Iraq, for instance, killed about 120,000 during his 20-year rule. Some 50,000 perished in his prisons.

To this history belongs the trag-

ic story of a rich merchant who had bribed the prison warden to list him among the dead but free him by stealth. But the cruel ruler, who demanded to see the daily list of the deceased, declared his desire to attend the merchant's funeral. To save his own neck the prison warden strangled the merchant. His death was in vain: Hagag was too busy with other matters to attend the funeral.

VERY LITTLE is known about Sambari himself. There were three Jewish communities in Cairo in his time: the Musta'ribis were natives of Egypt; the Sephardis immigrated from Spain; and the Maghribis hailed from Morocco. It is likely that Sambari belonged to the Musta'ribis, as his Hebrew abounded in Arabisms.

He studied in the Cairo yeshiva of Rabbi Avraham Scandari, whose well-stocked library roused Sambari's admiration. He could indulge in research and writing because he had a patron: Raphael Yosef, a very wealthy man who managed the finances of the governor of Egypt. But in 1669 his benefactor was murdered, and Sambari complains of the hard times that befell him. However, he managed to complete his work three or four years later.

Sambari also considers the exploits of famous rabbis and community chiefs. He writes exultantly of the great esteem in which the "Negidim" — the dynasty of community leaders in Baghdad — were held by local governors because they had descended from David, "the real king." Sambari imagines one of the Negidim's descendants moving to Egypt and establishing a branch there, but Shitler comments that there is no historical

backing for this.

SAMBARI had unreserved esteem for the great Maimonides. Rabbi Moshe ben Maimon was born in Cordoba, Spain, but was forced to leave after offending the king.

Sambari claims Maimonides erected a synagogue in Cairo "in one night" — though Shitler claims the it existed long before. Maimonides also exposed the bogus messiah who emerged in Yemen, but his warning against similar pretenders arising in the future was not heeded.

In fact, Raphael Yosef was one of the followers of Shabtai Zvi; but after Zvi's conversion to Islam, Sambari's patron atoned for his misplaced beliefs.

The world was changing before Sambari's eyes. America was discovered, and the printing press was invented. But the persecution of Jews went on. The redeemer had not yet come.

Collecting cameras is big business

ON CAMERA
DAVID BRAUNER

THAT forgotten antique camera in the cupboard might be worth its weight in cash. Old cameras are now called "collectibles," and camera collecting has become a big business.

Many people may remember the little Star and Rocket toy cameras, made in Japan, which their parents bought them for a few shillings or dollars. In a recent Christie's auction of Spy, Submarine and Detective Cameras, such "toys" were sold for well over £100 (NIS 450) each.

To learn more about camera collecting, we spoke to Ken Berg, who started his collection about 40 years ago. Berg, the retired owner of a chain of camera shops in London and a lifelong Zionist, came to live in Israel seven months ago.

His interest in old cameras was sparked by chance when a client once offered him "some old cameras." The "some old" was a World War II bellows camera — a trade-in toward a new model. Although the camera had no resale value, Berg simply kept it in his office. From then on, he was hooked.

The market in collectibles is a recent development in the camera industry, according to Berg. Britain's first shop dedicated to trading exclusively in old cameras and other classic photographic paraphernalia was opened only about 10 years ago. Since then, a little square opposite London's British Museum has become something of a world mecca for photographic items.

Although most private camera collections are owned by people engaged in photography, others are simply fascinated by the mechanics and seemingly endless variety of cameras.

A growing number of museums worldwide, many devoted entirely to photography, also collect. In Israel, part of the collection of Nissim Sanua, editor of the He-



Retired photo retailer and camera collector Ken Berg brought his collection with him when he moved here seven months ago.

(David Brauner)

brew-language *World of Photography and Video* magazine, is on display at the Museum of Photography at Tel Hai.

OLD CAMERAS both reflect and contribute to social and economic history. Take those Japanese toy cameras. Quick and easy to manufacture by the million, they flooded the world markets in the 1950s and helped lay the foundations for Japan's hi-tech industries.

Soviet-made cameras, the "Kievs," "Zorkis" and "Zenits," were bulky, heavy and unabashed copies of capitalist products, par-

ticularly the German Leicas. The quality of the communist models never matched the originals. The German prototypes, made by Leitz, Rollei and Minox, are still marvels of precision, ingenuity and durability, and their optics are second to none. Until the age of electronics, Germany's industry and standards led the world.

Berg's collection of 150 items is eclectic, including the first ever auto-focus camera made by Konica. Berg also considers Canon's AE-1 camera from the 1970s a collector's item, because it was the first mass-produced, all-electronic model. Some people, myself in-

cluded, are still using an AE-1.

A rarity in Berg's collection is his Kodak Autographic bellows camera. By opening a small flap in the back of the camera, the photographer could etch his signature and date into each picture. Ergo, the first data-bank!

Collecting photographic need not be a financially crippling hobby, if one avoids the top end of the market, namely the German cameras, especially Leica. Old cameras can be surprisingly cheap when bought from street vendors, in jumble sales and junk shops.

The north end of Tel Aviv's Allenby Street, near Ben Yehuda,

offers a high concentration of shops selling second-hand equipment, and the Russian immigration has brought an influx of Soviet-made cameras and lab equipment suitable both for use and collecting. Berg picked up a Russian copy of Sweden's famous Hasselblad on a recent trip to Beersheba.

A camera bought for a collection should be clean, in good working order, and equipped with as many of its original accessories as possible. Original boxes and cases add to the value.

Clearly, would-be collectors should know as much as they can

about models and prices. These days, most photographic magazines publish regular articles about collectibles. The better photo shops stock books on the subject.

Free catalogues full of prices and valuable information are available on request from three London dealers: Jessop Classic, 67 Great Russell Street; Classic Collection, 2 Pied Bull Yard; and Rare Camera Co., 18-20 Bury Place.

The last word is Berg's: "All cameras do the same thing. They take pictures, and they sell." Now there's a true collector.

It's all in the genes

HEADS 'N' TAILS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

A year-and-a-half ago we bought a German shepherd puppy with a fine pedigree from a good kennel. He is a sweet and gentle animal — and that's the problem — he's too sweet and too gentle. We wanted a watchdog for our villa, but this dog loves everyone; in fact he doesn't even bark at strangers. We sent him for training but it didn't help. Is there anything we can do?" asks a reader in Savoyon.

The fact that an animal has an impressive pedigree does not necessarily mean that it will be a suitable representative of its breed, only that it should be. Unfortunately, when it comes to personality traits scientists are just now recognizing what dog breeders have always known — you can breed selectively for personality just as you breed selectively for color, size and other factors. Many fine breeds that are natural watchdogs are now being bred with too much attention paid to their appearance and not enough to their personality.

The German Louis Doberman breed dogs with characteristics that would make them superb guard dogs, and created the breed that is named after him. But these dogs were too quick to attack and ferocious, and over the years others have intentionally bred out these characteristics by mating less aggressive representatives of the breed. The result is a Doberman of the nature that lives down the street from us: We refer to him as the "poodleman."

If you are looking for a watchdog then you should, of course, choose a dog from one of the working breeds. But that isn't enough. If you are buying from a good kennel, take the opportunity to see how the dog responds to strangers on the premises and, if the dog is not from his own kennel, the breeder should give you the name and address of the owner of the sire.

Remember, good training does not teach the dog to guard: It teaches it when and where to guard and to be obedient to the human companion.

Upright infant gives his parents marching orders

I trust my readers know by now that I generally avoid writing about my own little family.

I mean, why should anyone care about our wonderful Rafi's baby brother Amir? A delightful child, a sight smarter than your baby. I fear reader: that he's a particularly handsome child, red hair and all; and that at the age of seven months, when most babies can't even crawl yet, he, Amir, already cried because he couldn't either.

Well, as I said, all this is very thrilling, but it certainly doesn't concern anyone except the family and a few close friends.

Still, in spite of all that I've been saying, something happened the other day which I feel I must not keep silent about.

Amir stood.

The point isn't that he stood. Every baby learns to stand sooner or later. But he, Amir, stood! It happened quite suddenly too. At 3:10 in the afternoon we all of a sudden hear a wildly exultant cry from his room, we rush over and — go! — the child is holding on to the bars of his crib and he's standing right up on his feet like a man.

"Attabo!" we cheered him. "That's great, Amir! Bravo! Do it again!"

But do it again he can't. He's learned very fast — that's to say, fairly on time — at any rate not very much later than other kids his age — how to pull himself up to a standing position; but sitting down again is beyond him.

And as he obviously can't stand in his feet all day, my son calls out for someone to come and help him down. He sure likes to stand, though, my Amir. He's crazy about standing. About 50 times

a day, therefore, he raises the alarm:

"Daddy! Dad-dy!"

He calls me to come to his rescue — me, his father, his tower of strength. It's touching, that's what it is. His mother, my wife, flutters about him all day with food and pootshie-mootshie, whereas I, having to work for a living, hardly ever see him. And yet the child, with this marvelous instinct of his, nevertheless feels, knows, who it is he can really trust around here. So whenever he gets up and can't get down again, he cries:

"Dad-dy! Dad-dy!"

And Daddy comes. No matter what I'm doing — eating, shaving, taking a phone call — when my son calls I drop everything and rush to his side. It's hard on the little woman. I know, it's a blow to her self-esteem. Even I am a bit embarrassed that her child should so obviously prefer me.

Fortunately, she's a sensible girl and does her best not to show she's jealous. Each time Amir gives me the old heave-ho she says generously:

"It's all right, Ephraim, don't mind me. He loves you, and that's all there is to it."

THE ONLY flaw in this arrangement is that a man's got to get some sleep.

As long as my little honey-child only needed settling down during the day, I would go and detach him from the bar without complaint, but when he started waking me up in the wee hours I got a bit unnerved. Me, I need, at least three hours' sleep a night or I stutter.

The little bastard stood his ground, though. One long day's night I rolled out of bed about 30

KISHON'S KEYHOLE
EPHRAIM KISHON

times in answer to the stand-or-fall cry of "Dad-dy!"

The woman would sleep soundly through it all, with just an occasional smile of sympathy on her lips as she dreamt I'd got up again. I wasn't angry with her. My boy was calling me, after all, not her.

All the same, it was rather infuriating that I, a hard-working male, should have to rush back and forth between my bed and the all-night stand of that little pest, while there, right beside me, a mother, an expert, a pro, dammit, lies sleeping all serene.

Amir himself wasn't playing fair either, I must say. To begin with, he could bloody well have learned to sit down by himself already like any other normal kid his age. In the second place, it's no way to behave to one's own flesh-and-blood mummy, ignoring her like that. It's positively offensive. He's got red hair, this child has.

"Amir," I therefore said to him one day when the wife had gone off to the hairdresser's, "you don't always have to shout 'Daddy!' Shout 'Mummy!' 'Mummy!' 'd'you hear? — Mummy! Mummy! Mummy! Mu-u-u-m-m-y-y-y-y-y!"

Amir's a fast learner, and my wife spends a lot of time at the hairdresser's. I'll never forget the night when the demand for settlement came loud and clear as: "Mum-m-y! Mum-m-y!"

I shook the little woman:

"Daddy!" I whispered, "your son is up!"

The wife listened hard, got the message, and slipped out of bed, a

trace of panic in her eyes. As she returned from getting him settled, she threw me a nasty look but said nothing.

"Better stay on your toes," I whispered with feeling. "He may call again."

And he did. All that week I slept like a log, while the little woman turned into a nervous wreck. Our up-then-downs baby had learned the true meaning of motherhood. He'd learned what mothers are for, I mean.

She got up every night and all night. I counted once, and it was 40 times. Ah, well, life isn't all jam.

"I'm truly glad the child has gone back to you," I told her. "It's more natural, sort of."

"Yeah."

My holiday came to an end one night at 4 a.m.

"Ephraim," thus the woman,

"You're wanted."

I turn to listen, and there's no mistaking it:

"Dad-dy! Dad-dy!"

So the ball is back in my court. Amir stands up for me again, and I suspect dark doings but say nothing. I just settle and resettle the little upstart, and the woman's eyes are brighter than a thousand suns. I'm willing to bet that when I'm out of the house she sneaks over to the bar and drills the child:

"Daddy! Daddy! Da-a-ad-dy-y-y-y!"

No wonder our little bar-tender is confused at the moment, though sooner or later he'll have to make up his mind all the same. It's his mother or me — one of us will have to go. To the bar, that is, to detach him.

Translated by Miriam Arad

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DAVID BAR-ILLAN

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Maccabi TA comes roaring back after year in hoops netherworld

THE one-sided National League finals brought down the curtain on an uneven year-long show. It was a sad refrain from last season's thrill-a-minute winter when Hapoel Galil Elyon snatched the crown from Maccabi Tel Aviv for the first time in 23 years.

This year, however, Maccabi Tel Aviv finished a mighty seven points ahead of its nearest rivals: Hapoel Jerusalem and Hapoel Tel Aviv. Last year, seven points separated the league's numbers 1 and 8.

Maccabi enjoyed a 3-0 cake-walk in the semi-final playoffs against Hapoel Herzliya. Maccabi also won the State Cup, beating Hapoel Tel Aviv 64-53 in the finals.

Hopes that Galil's victory had breathed new life into the national scene were crushed underfoot as the league took a giant step backward to a one-team show.

Maccabi may have been miles ahead of any local club, but it failed to impress in European competition. This underlines the current decline of Israeli basketball vis-à-vis Europe. The standard will probably only improve if clubs spend more time, money and effort on developing home-grown talent.

They must cease wasting ludicrously high salaries on buying "stars" from other local clubs, or on "has been" foreigners.

Meanwhile, there are not enough good players to service 14 clubs; and as a first small step towards rectifying matters, the league will be cut from 14 to 12 teams. At the end of next season, three teams will be relegated from the National League and only one will be promoted from the Second Division.

At the season's start, Hapoel Nahariya and Hapoel Afeka will be in the second division and Maccabi Jerusalem and Hapoel Haifa will be promoted to the top rung. MACCABI TEL AVIV, admirably coached by Muli Kazurin, was unmatched in the National League, the playoffs and the State Cup. However, the relatively poor performance in the Korac Cup showed that the club had again erred in its choice of foreigners.

It was hard to fault Wendel Alexis, but Spencer Dunkley lacked fighting spirit at crucial moments.

Two other points also emerged. Playmaker Guy Goodes will probably never return to his pre-injury form and Nadav Henefeld, while a valuable team player, is not going to be a superstar. Maccabi's most attractive feature was its deep bench of Motti Daniel, Yisrael Elimelech, Lavon Mercer and Terry Fair.

HAPOEL TEL AVIV recovered from a mid-season crisis to end up No. 2 in the league and the Cup. Their game was spearheaded by the inconsistent moody, aggressive Nanad Markovic and star defender David "Sheriff" Thiridlik.

Lior Arditi proved a good buy, but the two big men, Tomer Steinhilber and Ofer Fleisher, did not justify their \$250,000 salaries. Hapoel's weakest link was its bench. Shimon Amsalem and Ami Nawe were the most disappointing.

Coach Zvi Sherf reportedly had a number of altercations with his charges, who also were not happy with their management.

HAPOEL JERUSALEM showed spunk and fighting spirit to make the playoffs after a financial crisis nearly split the squad. Their American Orlando Phillips deserted the team and Adi Gordon failed to recover fully from his mononucleosis. The fight against Hapoel Tel Aviv in the semifinals was one of the more exciting events of the season.

Norris Coleman was among the best Americans in the league. Hubert Roberts battled gallantly and Mickey Berkowitz justifies all the "living legend" clichés used to describe him.

However, Jerusalem's real surprise packet was the blue-and-white trio of Pini Levy, Papie Tur-

THE 1993/94 National League basketball season came to an end last week with Maccabi Tel Aviv retaking the championship by beating Hapoel Tel Aviv in three straight. Joel Gordin reviews the season's ups and downs.



MELECH YISRAEL - Maccabi Tel Aviv's Yisrael Elimelech brings home the spoils. (Hanoach Guttmann).

geman and Danny Gott. They showed that, if pressed, a team can go a long way with a little. HAPOEL HERZLIYA started off on the wrong foot when Earl Williams was sacked after fighting with most of its teammates. However, the side recovered to make the playoffs.

Paul Thompson and John Hudson were among the league's most attractive players. Amir Katz can rival Doron Jamchee as a marksman. Playmaker Koren Amisha was a weak link and could have been replaced more often by Rotem Ehrlich.

Israeli clubs in Europe: Snap, crackle and flop

NO less than seven teams started European contests. Five did not get past the preliminary rounds - Hapoel Tel Aviv was knocked out of the European Club Championship; Hapoel Givatayim from the European Cup; Hapoel Herzliya, Hapoel Eilat and Hapoel Jerusalem from the Korac Cup.

Galil had somewhat more success in the European Club Championships, but was knocked out in the second round by the UK's Guildford Kings, who later became the wooden spooner of the finals. Maccabi Tel Aviv was eliminated from the Korac Cup quarter-finals by Greece's Panionios.

It's bad enough that the standard of basketball in countries like Greece and Turkey is outstripping Israel's at a furious pace. It's a more bitter pill for Israel to swallow that Hapoel Eilat was beaten by Cyprus' Lanarka, and Hapoel Tel Aviv went down to Portugal's Benfica Lisbon.

The annual budget of those two clubs, Lanarka and Benfica, is barely equal to the salaries paid to the two Americans in the Israeli teams they faced. The Israeli clubs have much soul-searching to do if they want next year's European season to last longer than February.

Maccabi and Hapoel Tel Aviv will play in the club championships: Hapoel Jerusalem in the European Cup; Hapoel Herzliya, Galil Elyon, Eilat and Rishon LeZion in the Korac Cup.

The city's fatcats paid \$500,000 for former Maccabi Tel Aviv star Kevin Magee and nearly as much for Steve Bart. They also purchased Desi Baremore - and then had nothing left in the kitty.

That's exactly how the team looked. Bart, Magee and Baremore spent more time squabbling with each other than trying to beat the opposition and eventually coach Pini Gershon, the hero of Kfar Blum, quit in disgust, leaving the team to stumble into the lower playoffs.

HAPOEL GALIL ELYON was the flop of the year. They started poorly when Operation Accountability frightened off Pete Myers. He had to be replaced by Mike Ainsley. While a sound ballplayer, Ainsley lacked chemistry with Brad Leaf, Erez Hazan, Mike Gibson & Co.

Playmaker Chen Lippin, who was supposed to fill Doron Shefer's big shoes, was overshadowed by teammate Ori Lahav. Unsuccessful coach Arik Shebak was sacked in November and David Blatt recovered some of the team's honor, particularly in the European Cup.

MACCABI RAMAT GAN, one of the more attractive teams, featured a slew of young talent - the best being Oded Katash and Gur Shelef. If coach Edie Kenetti could have fielded stronger foreign players than Eugene Benbenko and Mark Brisker, he may well have marched his "cubs" (as they became known) into the Final Four.

HAPOEL HOLON was a poor man's Hapoel Tel Aviv - truculent, with too much emphasis on the defensive aspects of the game. David Henderson and Richie Redford held together a local lineup dominated by Eli Balul and Doron Shefa. After coach Ilan Kowalsky received marching orders, veteran Mike Carter doubled as player-coach with fair success.

BETAR RAMAT GAN, which has been promoted one league per season for the past three years, kept up the good work by staying in the National League without having to play in the relegation/promotion playoffs. This was largely through the efforts of their flamboyant, often outstanding Americans, Milton Wagner and "Crazy Eddie" Phillips.

However, coach Meyer Kaminsky also had a lot to do with the success. It is predicted this talented administrator will go far with bigger, better clubs.

HAPOEL GIVATAYIM sacked coach Ya'acov Adler, replaced Brian Irwin with Derek Hamilton and changed their home court from the Winter Stadium to the Alon High School.

Maybe as a result of all this, they scraped through the relegation struggles to fight another year with the big boys. At any rate, the club, which last year reached the finals of the State Cup, had a disappointing, frustrating, muddled year.

HAPOEL GVAT had excellent moments, including a first-class win over Hapoel Tel Aviv. In the end, however, they only made it out of relegation-land by the skin of their teeth. Special mention must be made of the talent of Uri Cohen-Minz, who proved that Maccabi Tel Aviv was wrong to allow him to grow cobwebs on the bench.

HAPOEL NAHARIYA added Yugoslav coach Yankov Costa to their two Yugoslav players, Luka Pavicic and Borke Radovic, supplemented by a string of has-been Americans, Keith Bennett, Dan Smith and James Terry. The Yugoslav/American combo did not click and Nahariya descended into the pit of the relegation zone.

HAPOEL AFULA's colorful, eccentric David Annum headed the league's scorers with an average of 32.5. However, the other players were proof there should be less teams in the National League, and Afeka received the relegation chop after only one season.

Yanks top Brewers for 8th straight

MILWAUKEE - Bernie Williams, Pat Kelly and Luis Polonia each drove in two runs in the top of the 12th inning as the Yankees won their eighth straight, a 10-4 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers on Friday.

New York, which improved its major-league best record to 24-10, is off to its best start since opening the 1958 season 25-8.

The Brewers had rallied for three runs in the ninth to tie it at 4-4.

In the 12th, Jim Leyritz and Danny Tartabull drew one-out walks off Mike Fetters (0-2).

Graeme Lloyd relieved and threw a wild pitch to advance the runners. Paul O'Neill was walked intentionally, bringing up Williams, who singled to score Leyritz and Tartabull.

Bob Wickman (2-0), who replaced Terry Mulholland in the ninth, picked up the win.

Rangers 11, White Sox 7. Juan Gonzalez went 4-for-5 with four RBIs to lead host Texas.

Gonzalez hit a two-run triple in the first inning, and added three singles for his eighth career four-hit game.

Oddie McDowell went 3-for-4 with two steals and Dean Palmer added a two-run homer after coming off the disabled list before the game for the Rangers, who banged out 14 hits.

FRIDAY'S NL RESULTS:
Chicago 6, Florida 4
Montreal 9, St. Louis 1
Philadelphia 12, Pittsburgh 1
Atlanta 7, New York 2
Houston 4, Colorado 2
Los Angeles 5, San Diego 4
San Francisco 9, Cincinnati 5
FRIDAY'S AL RESULTS:
Boston 5, Toronto 3
Cleveland 2, Detroit 0
Minnesota 4, Baltimore 1
Kansas City 16, Oakland 1
New York 10, Milwaukee 4 (12)
Texas 11, Chicago 7
California 11, Seattle 1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Stars 4, Rockies 2

Doug Drabek, continuing to rebound from a terrible 1993 season, pitched a four-hitter to win his fifth consecutive decision.

Drabek (5-1), who went 9-18 last season, allowed homers by Andres Galaraga in the second and Ellis Burks in the seventh. He struck out eight and walked two.

Braves 7, Mets 2

Tom Glavine allowed three hits, 7 1/2 innings for visiting Atlanta.

Glavine (4-3), who had lost three of his previous four decisions, struck out 11 and walked none.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	22	11	0
Montreal	19	15	3
New York	18	17	5
Florida	14	21	9
Philadelphia	11	24	12

Central Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	20	12	0
Houston	17	15	3
Pittsburgh	17	16	4
St. Louis	17	16	4
Chicago	11	22	10

West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	19	16	0
Los Angeles	18	17	1
Colorado	14	18	5
San Diego	10	24	15

CRYPTIC CROSSWORD

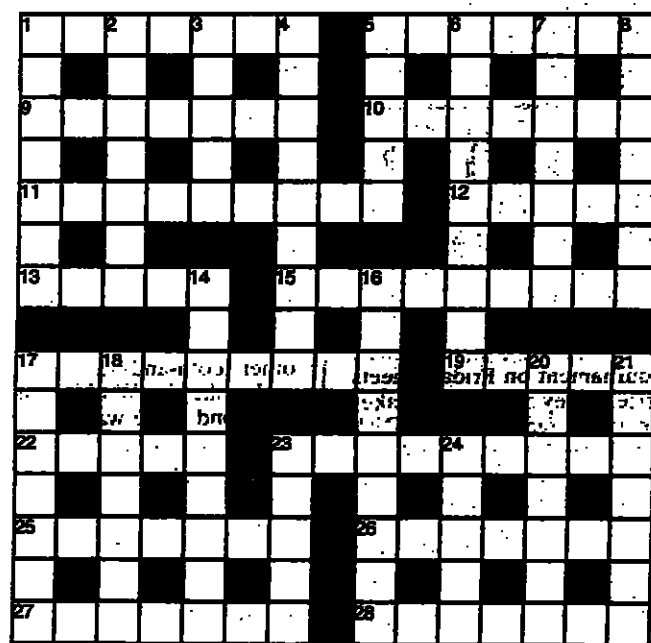
ACROSS

- 1 Glorious rendition of "Under the Linden Tree" (7)
- 5 Speeds daintily, out of gear? (7)
- 9 Hunt, possibly, for a ship's rope (7)
- 10 Outfit right for one after the ball? (7)
- 11 Debutante East, North charge extorted (9)
- 12 He and Ron have a bird (5)
- 13 Lovers-meeting, perhaps, in country station (5)
- 15 Blissful spirit? (9)
- 17 Principal state of old red port (9)
- 19 Stable time on occasion (5)
- 22 Erato came out to speak at length (5)

- 23 Luxurious car from Finland, reversing in row (9)
- 25 Fashionable, for all that, to drop in (7)
- 26 To endorse, endlessly, firm of Cavendish, for example (7)
- 27 Couch exhaust? (7)
- 28 Red rose embroidered for the wall-hanging (7)

DOWN

- 1 Knowing pate is served about noon... (7)
- 2 ...put cheese-roll on, but not for long (7)
- 3 Time in Capri, for example, builds fibre (5)
- 4 Signing on England's opera and preparing the wicket? (9)
- 5 Stuffed, chopped dates (5)



SOLUTIONS

ACROSS: 1 Running, 5 Wilde, 8 Camel, 9 Lever, 10 Essence, 11 Raven, 12 Memento, 14 Advice, 17 Bajan, 19 Atrophy, 23 Trapped, 25 Atmos, 24 Ditty, 28 Demand.

DOWN: 1 Recur, 3 Nemesis, 5 Idler, 4 Galley, 5 Weaver, 6 Lorry, 7 Entense, 12 Marbled, 13 Unhappy, 15 Improve, 16 Candid, 19 Jealous, 20 Revere, 21 Yield.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Bring forth calf (5)
- 4 Liverpool's racecourse (7)
- 8 Stimpid (7)
- 9 Be indecisive (5)
- 10 Cavalry weapon (5)
- 11 Core, meaning (7)
- 13 Average (4)
- 15 Church community (5)
- 17 Become relaxed (6)
- 20 Greek letter (4)
- 22 Wind instrument (7)
- 24 Flower (5)
- 26 Small fish (5)
- 27 Organize (7)
- 28 Crumpled (7)
- 29 Unfettered (5)

DOWN

- 1 Species of primrose (7)
- 2 Ancient language (7)
- 3 Football teams (7)
- 4 Response (6)
- 5 Amphibians (5)
- 6 Reprisal (7)
- 7 Weird (5)
- 12 Black spot (4)
- 14 US state (4)
- 16 Rearrange (7)
- 18 Unfettered (7)
- 19 Bumpy, redneck (7)
- 21 Advancing (5)
- 22 Fundamental (5)
- 23 Titus' conspirator (5)
- 25 Jargon (5)

Imran: Seam-lifting not cheating

LAHORE (Reuters) - Former Pakistani cricket captain Imran Khan, admitting ball-tampering, said scratching the ball or lifting the seam was not cheating.

He was commenting on a British newspaper report that quoted him admitting to ball-tampering. Imran, one of the world's greatest all-rounders, made the admission in an authorized biography to be published later this month.

It adds a fresh dimension to the controversial issue of doctoring the ball to achieve exceptional swing that erupted when Pakistan last toured England in 1992.

The Mail on Sunday quotes one passage of the biography in which Imran says: "I occasionally scratched the side of the ball and lifted the seam."

Lifting the seam or altering the condition of the ball are banned under the laws of cricket relating to unfair play.

"These things were not considered cheating during my playing career," Imran said in his home town of Lahore.

"I do not know of any fast bowler who has not lifted the seam sometime or the other during his career," he said.

"In fact, often great bowlers were seen on television walking back to their bowling marks and lifting the seam without causing any comment from umpires, players or journalists."

He said it was only after the 1992 Pakistan tour to England that ball-tampering became an issue. "Scratching the ball or lifting the seam has gone on

ever since cricket has been played and, within limits, this was accepted as part of the game."

Imran said: "I was surprised at the naivety of journalists who seem to have discovered this new form of cheating only two years back."

"They should ask some ex-cricketers and they will be surprised to discover the types of tampering that have gone on specially in county cricket in England such as applying substances like Vaseline to the ball, and particularly lifting the seam."

Imran is also said to reveal in his biography that he used a bottle top to try and tamper with the ball and make it swing more.

"When Sussex were playing Hampshire in 1981, the ball was not deviating at all. I got the 12th man to bring on a bottle top and it started to move around quite a lot," Imran is quoted as saying in the book.

"But that was narrated as an amusing incident and I have done such a thing only once in my cricketing career," Imran said. "It can be called cheating but the way I saw it at the time it was simply a silly incident."

Imran, who announced his retirement from the game towards the end of 1992, is the fifth highest wicket-taker in test history with 362 wickets in addition to scoring 3,807 runs in his 88 tests.

The Pakistani pacemen were accused of doctoring the ball on their tour of England two years ago. The bitterness was highlighted again last November by a libel case in which ex-Pakistan pace bowler Sarfraz Nawaz sued former England batsman Allan Lamb for his remarks about Sarfraz's ball-tampering.

TODAY

CHANNEL 5

12.00 NHL 13.00 Volleyball 14.00 NHL 15.00 FA Cup: Man Utd v Chelsea 17.00 NBA playoff 18.00 International diary 20.30 World rugby 21.00 Argentinean league soccer 22.00 NBA 00.00 Athletics

EUROSPORT

9.30 Aerobics 10.00 Artistic gymnastics 11.00 Synchronized swimming 12.00 Live Formula 1 Monaco Grand Prix 12.30 Motor racing 13.00 Bidding 14.00 Live artistic gymnastics 15.30 Live Formula 1 Monaco Grand Prix 16.30 Synchronized swimming 18.30 Artistic gymnastics 21.30 Handball 23.00 Formula 1 Monaco Grand Prix 1.00 Cycling 1.30 Bidding

PRIME SPORTS

6.00 European soccer show 7.00 WWF 8.00 History of the Indy 500 8.00 Motorcycling 10.00 Squash 11.00 International sports magazine 12.00 Monday No. 15 12.30 World Cup soccer 13.30 Motor racing 14.00 Golf 15.00 Live Formula 1 Monaco Grand Prix 18.00 International sports magazine 20.00 Monday No. 18 20.30 World Cup soccer 21.30 Motor racing 22.00 Squash 23.00 Live golf from Texas 1.00 Sports magazine

MONDAY MAY 16

CHANNEL 5

10.00 Volleyball 11.00 World rugby 11.30 Argentinean league soccer 12.30 Special: US high-school basketball all-stars 14.30

International diary

15.30 Special: English soccer season highlights 16.30 NBA playoff 18.30 Athletics 21.30 ATP tennis 22.00 Special: English soccer season highlights 23.00 NBA playoff

EUROSPORT

9.30 Aerobics 10.00 Artistic gymnastics 12.00 Synchronized swimming 13.00 Billiards 14.00 Formula 1, Monaco Grand Prix 15.00 Handball 16.00 European Cup soccer 18.00 Leisure sports 18.30 Bidding 19.30 Snooker 20.30 European news 21.00 Speed world 22.00 Bidding 00.00 Soccer 1.00 Eurogolf 2.00 Eurosport news

PRIME SPORTS

6.00 Motor racing 6.30 ATP tennis 8.00 Sports magazine 8.30 Formula 1 from Monaco 11.00 Snooker 13.00 Talking baseball 13.30 Motor racing 14.00 International water sports 15.00 Golf 17.00 Boxing 18.00 Snooker 20.30 European news 21.30 Motor racing 22.00 International water sports 23.00 Golf 1.00 Bidding

TUESDAY MAY 17

CHANNEL 5

16.00 NBA playoff 17.30 ATP tennis 18.00 Australian rules soccer 19.00 Table tennis 20.00 NBA playoff 22.00 French league soccer 22.30 Talking baseball 23.00 FA Cup final: Man Utd v Chelsea

EUROSPORT

9.30 Aerobics 10.00 Artistic gymnastics

12.00 Synchronized swimming

13.00 Billiards 14.00 Formula 1 15.00 Tennis 16.30 Artistic gymnastics 18.30 NHL 19.30 European soccer 20.30 European news 21.00 European tennis 22.00 Athletics magazine 23.00 Boxing 00.00 Snooker 2.00 Eurosport news

PRIME SPORTS

6.00 International water sports 7.00 Golf 9.00 Boxing 11.00 Tennis 13.00 Baseball 13.30 Motor racing 14.00 Motor racing 15.00 Sailing 15.30 Live badminton 16.30 Tennis 21.30 Baseball 22.00 Motor racing 23.00 Badminton 2.30 Tennis

WEDNESDAY MAY 18

CHANNEL 5

16.00 Table tennis 17.00 NBA playoff 18.30 French league soccer 19.00 Gymkhana 19.30 Australian rules soccer 20.30 English soccer season's highlights 21.30 NBA playoff 22.00 One on one with Karl Malone 00.00 Brazilian league soccer

EUROSPORT

9.30 Aerobics 10.00 Artistic gymnastics 12.00 Synchronized swimming 13.00 Biathlon 17.00 Athletics magazine 18.00 Leisure sports 18.30 Motor racing 19.30 Formula 1 magazine 20.30 European news 21.00 Boxing special 22.00 Motor racing 23.00 European Cup soccer 2.00 Eurosport news

PRIME SPORTS

6.00 Motor racing 6.30 Sailing 7.00 Badminton

ton 11.00 Tennis 13.00 World Cup soccer

13.30 World Cup soccer 14.00 Golf 15.30 Live badminton 16.30 Tennis 21.30 World Cup soccer magazine 22.00 Motor racing 23.00 Badminton 2.30 Tennis

THURSDAY MAY 19

CHANNEL 5

16.00 NBA playoff 17.30 Gymkhana 18.00 Athletics 18.30 Spanish soccer season's highlights 21.00 WWF 22.00 One on one with Karl Malone 22.30 Countdown to the World Cup 00.00 Spanish soccer season's highlights

EUROSPORT

9.30 Aerobics 10.00 Eurogolf magazine 11.00 European tennis 12.00 Athletics magazine 13.00 European Cup soccer from Athens 15.00 Formula 1 racing 16.00 NFL 21.00 Live tennis 20.30 Eurosport news 22.00 Motor racing 22.30 Artistic gymnastics 23.00 Soccer: the road to the World Cup 00.00 Bidding 1.30 Tennis 2.00 Eurosport news

PRIME SPORTS

6.00 Golf 7.00 Badminton 11.00 Tennis 13.00 World of rugby 13.30 Motor racing 14.00 Show jumping 15.00 International motor racing 17.00 Motor racing 18.00 Beach volleyball 19.00 Tennis 21.00 World of rugby 21.30 Motor racing 22.00 Live golf 00.30 Motor racing 1.30 Beach volleyball from California

Bulls fight back to cut Knicks' edge

Stingy Atlanta ties series; Rockets, Jazz win in West



CHICAGO (AP) — Toni Kukoc hit a turnaround jumper at the buzzer Friday night and the Chicago Bulls, after blowing a 19-point fourth-quarter lead, beat New York 104-102 to cut the Knicks' playoff series lead to 2-1.

In the only other playoff game Friday, Houston defeated Phoenix 118-102. The Knicks trailed all game, but Patrick Ewing scored 10 straight points for New York in the final moments and his short hook shot with 1.8 seconds left tied it at 102.

After a timeout, Kukoc caught the inbound pass from Pete Myers and hit the game-winning shot to save the faltering Bulls, who led 99-70 with a quarter left. It was the eighth time this season Kukoc made a buzzer shot to win a game.

Scottie Pippen scored 25 points for the Bulls, but he was on the bench for the final play. "He asked out of the play, I left him off the floor. That's as much as I'll talk about that," coach Phil Jackson said before abruptly walking out of his post-game news conference.

The first half featured a wild fight that spilled into the court seats. It led to the ejections of New York's Derek Harper and Chicago's Jo Jo English. Game 4 of the rough and physical best-of-7 series will be played today at Chicago Stadium.

Patrick Ewing led New York with 34 points, including 14 in the final period.

New York fell behind in all three games before rallying in the fourth quarter each time.

Rockets 118, Suns 102. Vernon Maxwell scored 31 of his 34 points in the second half and visiting Houston bounced back from their Game 2 collapse for their first victory.

Thoms faces Dewulf in Eisenberg tennis final

HEATHER CHAIT

ARNE Thoms, who defeated Israel's Gilad Bloom in the quarter-finals of the Eisenberg Jerusalem Open tennis tournament on Friday, meets Belgium's Dewulf in today's final with prize money of \$7,200 at stake.

The German Thoms, ranked 220th in the world, faced qualifier Dick Norman from Belgium in yesterday's semifinal, winning 7-5, 6-4.

The match began evenly, with the 2.02 meter Norman powering his serves at Thoms, and following them through at the net. Thoms, playing consistently accurate strokes, broke in the eleventh game to take the set.

In the second set, Norman's game patently dissolved following a disputed line call. He lost his concentration, began hitting rash shots and easily afforded Thoms his place in the final.

In the other semifinal, Dewulf (206), who collected his first ATP points in Israel in 1985, exploited his baseline play to the full against Davide Sanguinetti of Italy (197), winning 7-6(7/4), 4-6, 6-3.

The singles proved more successful than the doubles for Dewulf as he lost the final, together with Norman, to top seeds Kevin Ullyett and Ellis Ferreira by 7-6(7/5), 6-3.

Bloom began his quarter-final game well, breaking Thoms three times in the first set. Yet, Thoms resurfaced in the second set, unsettling Bloom with his ruthless serve-and-volley game. Thoms maintained his standard in the last set, breaking in the third game to seal the match, 2-6, 3-6, 6-4.

Today's final begins at 11 am at the ITC courts in Katamon.

Bronner brings home 62 net

STEVE WEIL

MOSHE Bronner of Ra'anana led a brilliant 62-net in this month's medal golf competition in the C division at Caesarea over the weekend. It could have been a dream round had he not lost a ball on the short end of the 11th hole.

The A division was won by Ron Rutter with a 3-under-par gross which left him with 66 net. Mike Bannister came in second with a net of 68, one better than Jesse Ben Amir.

In the B division, Aviva Dankner recorded an outstanding 64 net to take first place over Clive Jossep with 68. John Gainsford, also with 68, was third due to an inferior back nine.

The C division's Phil Singer was second on 67 net with Michael Kaufman third on 69.

The Coca Cola league continues with Herzliya-Kfar Shmaryahu D still enjoying a five-point lead over Haifa B.

Today's final begins at 11 am at the ITC courts in Katamon.

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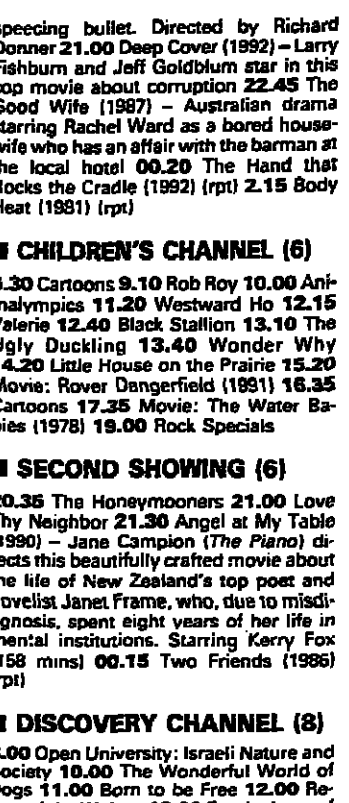
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James H. Dwyer and Richard



7.00 Wild South 12.00 Open University (rpt of morning's programs) 20.00 Dimensions 21.00 The Shrike 22.00 The Open Air 23.00 Ralph Vaughan Williams 24.00 3.00 Dylan Thomas's *Under Milk Wood* 00.00 Open University (rpt of afternoon's programs)

3 SUPER CHANNEL

7.00 NBC News with Tom Brokaw 7.00 Supershop 7.30 NBC News with Tom Brokaw 8.00 ITN World News 8.15 Weekly Business 8.45 Strictly Business 9.00 ITN World News 9.15 Strictly Business 9.30 Supershop 9.30 NBC News with Tom Brokaw 10.00 Super Shop 12.30 Today's Business 13.30 FT Reports 14.00 Today 14.30 FT Business Today 15.00 Today 15.30 FT Business Today 16.00 Today's Business Tonight 18.00 Today 20.00 ITN World News Live 20.30 Culture Calendar 21.00 NBC News Magazine 22.00 I

STAR PLUS

7:30 Neighbors 8:00 Santa Barbara
8:30 The Bold and The Beautiful 9:30
10:00 Oprah Winfrey 11:30
12:30 The Bold and The Beautiful
1:30 Family Playhouse 14:00 Vi-
sion 15:00 M*A*S*H 15:30 Movie: Sunday
16:00 The Bold and The Beautiful
17:30 The Bold and The Beautiful
18:30 The Bold and The Beautiful
19:30 The Bold and The Beautiful
20:30 The Bold and The Beautiful
21:30 The Bold and The Beautiful
22:30 The Bold and The Beautiful
23:30 The Bold and The Beautiful

06 Morning Music for the Holiday
CD 060 The Prophets to Jazz - Canto
 Novo-Tedesco; Violin concerto no 2
 "The Prophets" (Perlman/PQ/Melita)
 vocals; Symphony no 9-"From the New
 World" (Chicago SO/Lewins); Hawkins:
 "Angel Face" (Coleman Hawkins, saxo-
 phone) CD 060; "Surrender and Matur-
 e" (Hawkins, piano) CD 060; "Sun-
 gazer Winston: 2 movements from
 Summer (Winston, piano); Michael
 Jones: Wild Flowers (Jones and ens);
 G Ginat Ego" with Iris and Other Portu-
 gal CD 045; Spain and Argentina - Falla:
 "El Amor Brujo" (Piano) CD 060; "Si-
 on!"; Federico Mompou: Suits Com-
 stellana for guitar solo (Brearm); Astor
 Piazzolla: Four Seasons for guitar and
 string quartet (Schlossberg/Encussu CD)
 Masterstar: Sonata no 1 for piano op 22

di); Hindemith: Sonata no 4 for viola and piano op 111 (Kashkashian/Levine); Jaeger: Foots! Paradise for viola and piano op 10 (Gibson/Levine); Gergely: 13. Poulenc: Improvisation on a piano (Rogé); Saint-Saens: Sonata in G major for clarinet and piano op 167; Satie: belle excentrique for piano 4 hands, 1905; Debussy: for the Holiday by Israel (Gibson/Levine); 19.05.2013: Schubert's Concertino Halls – Carinthian Summer Festival at 1953. Schubertiade – Quartet in G strings D887 (first movement); Gergely: for baritone and piano; Serenade for alto and women's choir D920; Trio in G major, violin and cello D929; 3.05.2013: 12.05.2013: Schubertiade – Quartet in G (Koopman, Hazelzet, Peeters, Van der Meer); Schubert: Adagio in E flat "Trío Not-

medicus and Agnus Dei from 20.03 A
res (Radio Bavaria/C. Davis) 20.03 A
self Journey 22.00 From the Record
self 23.00 Rainbow of Sounds

RADIO 2
06 Hebrew songs **8.05** Holiday Gift
10.05 It's All Gold - marathon of songs
15.05 Magic Moments **15.05** A Song
17.05 Storytelling **18.05** Program
 for the end of the holiday **21.05**
 Night Games **23.05** Hebrew songs

RADIO 3
Classic all day and night

REKA
12.00 News in English 18.15 News in
English 20.00 News in Russian

ARMY RADIO

ARMY ON WHEELS

15 Hebrew songs 11.05 Picnic 14.05
 16.05 Oldies 18.00 Pro-
 gram for the end of the holiday 20.05
 Back to Reality 22.05 Good Night

**PLEASE NOTE: Today's crossword
 appears on Page 8.**

